

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. IX.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY FEBRUARY, 3 1882.

NO. 35

GUITEAU IS SICK.

The Condemned Murderer Beginning to Show Much Nervousness as His End Draws Near.

He is Sick and Some Believe the Gallows will be Cheated of Its Pray.

The Dakota Delegation, Headed by Delegate Pettigrew, Have Another Interview with the President.

Resignation of John D. Defrees, Public Printer, to Take Effect the First of April.

Rumors of Army Retirements—The Bill Granting Mrs. Lincoln Additional Pension Approved.

Greater Crank Than Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Scoville has issued an address to the American people in which he says: "Under the circumstances I don't feel called upon as a matter of public interest alone, to give an additional two months' time to the motion for a new trial (for Guiteau) before the court in banc. If my fellow citizens, few or many, think the interest of justice, the cause of humanity, or the honor of the country requires this contest to be prolonged, and that no effort be spared to secure the verdict and judgment after the passion shall have subsided in the public mind, let them manifest it by providing means, and competent counsel will be secured at once. I ask nothing for myself up to this time, but cannot give my own services longer without a compensation. At least \$2,000 is needed. Should a sufficient amount not be received, the money will be refunded on request. Address, until Feb. 4, George Scoville, Washington, D. C."

What Will Be Done With It?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An associated press reporter asked District Attorney Corkhill if the government would take control of Guiteau's body after the execution. He replied, "I can not answer that question." "But," asked the reporter, "as a question of law, will the government have the right to dispose of the body?" Corkhill replied, "I will not answer that, either. You can say I decline to answer all questions on the subject, as I intend to speak on it Friday. You must hear my speech if you want to know about it." Lawyers outside of the case say the government will have authority over the body, but the supposition is that the body will be delivered to the family if they request it. Charles Reed, of Chicago, who assisted in the defense of Guiteau, says the proposition of publicly exhibiting his body is monstrous and an outrage upon common decency. He says such a thing would not be allowed; that the person seeking to make the exhibition would be liable to arrest and punishment as a public nuisance.

The National Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Guiteau is beginning to show much nervousness and irritability. He is suffering from a severe cold which has inflamed his eyes. One of the jail officials says he would not be surprised if Guiteau did not live to be hanged. John W. Guiteau, last evening, spent an hour in his brother's cell in company with Warden Crook. The prisoner became very much excited, and renounced his brother and Scoville.

Davis Will Favor It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—[Special]—It is stated, with much positiveness, that President Davis of the senate, favors the admission of South Dakota into the union and will vote for the bill. He holds, it is said, that the southern portion of Dakota is entitled, by reason of population and other considerations, to admission; and that is not a question for partisan consideration. Judge Davis' vote, combined with the republicans would give the bill a majority in the senate and as the republicans control the house it would appear the measure has good prospects of becoming a law during the present session.

Still at It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Dakota delegation headed by Delegate Pettigrew, had an audience with the president to-day in reference to division and admission of that territory.

Good for Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senator Saunders, chairman of the senate committee on territories, has decided to report a separate bill for the division of Dakota territory, and

keep that measure apart from the question of admitting the southern portion of the territory into the union. The question of admission of the new state will be brought up after the matter of division shall have been disposed of.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Coke introduced a bill in the senate amending the general act of March 3, 1875, granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States, by providing that the act be applicable to Indian Territory or territories, and especially to the lands occupied by the Choctaws, Chicasaws, Cherokee, Creek and Semiole Indians, and completed as if they had been named specifically in the act of March 3, 1875. The bill also provides that section five shall read as follows:

That this act shall not apply to any lands within the limits of any military park or other lands especially reserved from sale, unless such right of way shall be provided for by the action of the president, heretofore passed.

SENATOR GEORGE

introduced a bill to enforce the forfeiture of lands granted railroad corporations upon conditions, not complied with, and apply the proceeds of the sale for educational purposes among the states and territories.

Senator Morrill introduced a bill providing in substance that the amount of circulating notes to be issued to any national bank depository as bonds for security, do not exceed ninety per cent of the market value.

Capital Jottings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The president has approved the bill granting additional pension to Mrs. Lincoln.

John D. Duprees, in an interview with the president, to-day, verbally tendered his resignation as public printer, to take effect the first of April.

The general belief at present is that the quartermaster-general, surgeon-general and postmaster-general are soon to be placed on the retired list.

About Land Grants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Congressmen from the northwest declare the Cobb bill to forfeit to the government all lands granted to railroads which have not complied with the terms of the grant, is a scheme of the Central and Union Pacific railroads to cripple the North Pacific. Again it is said the lands of the west are being settled so rapidly that many members of congress think that such as have not passed legitimately into the possession of the railroads should revert to the government and be opened to settlement. Members of congress from sections of the country that will be benefited by the construction of the North Pacific will strenuously oppose this bill and all others culminated to interfere with the progress of that road. The line of action of the senate will probably be to exempt from forfeiture the grants to railroad companies that have made any honest efforts towards construction even though they may have failed to comply with all the terms of the grant. Senator Teller's speech has attracted considerable attention, because of the indirect criticism upon the republican party.

Killed His Grandmother.

St. Louis, Jan. 30.—[Special]—Near this city Saturday, Russel Brown, assisted by a sporting man named McGee, murdered Mrs. Norris, 78 years of age, a grandmother of Brown, in an attempt to rob her. The old lady was very wealthy, and Brown and companion choked her fatally while pulling the diamond rings off her fingers. Brown is the son of a prosecuting attorney at St. Louis and his family stand socially high. Both the murderers have been arrested.

Billiards.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—In the international billiard match last night the second evening of the game, Slosson resumed his cue and made a run of fifty-six. As the play progressed, Vignaux brought his score of Tuesday up to 600 and was soon even with the American, and then shot ahead, finishing the evening with a total score of 1,200. Slosson added only 200 to Tuesday night's score, leaving off with a total of 808. Vignaux's average last night was 30%; Slosson's 73-7.

Religious Trouble.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—An application for an order that the pastor of the Washington street Methodist church of West Troy show cause why he did not give a number of the church trial or letter was denied by the court on the ground that the case did not come within the jurisdiction of the civil court.

The Blaine Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Ex-Secretary Blaine holds that the controversy he is now engaged in, concerning the government's policy with reference to South America was forced upon him, and he is fully prepared to meet

it and maintain his position. He will fight back whenever and wherever he is struck.

Billiards.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Slosson telegraphed his brother as follows: "Vignaux' score, 1,695; Slosson's total score, 1,800. I have balls on the rail to resume the play with. Vignaux' best run, 223; Slosson's best run, 398, the best one on record."

Wonder if She's Single!

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Mary Swan has sued the Continental Passenger railway company for damages for injuries through falling while in a car, in which, owing to the crowd, she was obliged to stand. She received a verdict of \$12,000.

Jumped the Rail.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—An engine and six freight cars on the Wisconsin Central railroad was thrown from a track to-day, at Colby, Wis., doing much damage and bruising Conductor Geo. Fisher. Others narrowly escaped serious injuries.

New Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—[Special]—Scoville and Corkhill appeared before the criminal court to-day and asked that a day be fixed for the hearing of the arguments on motion for a new trial. After argument the court fixed Friday of this week.

Too Much Beer Glass.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—The Commercial's Stanford, Ky., special says Dr. S. P. Craig died last night from the effects of a blow on the head with a beer glass, administered during a drunken quarrel Saturday night by George Pope.

Shot by Chicken Thieves.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—Officer Jerry Smith, of the Allegheny police force, was shot and probably fatally wounded this morning while trying to arrest three chicken thieves, on the Perryville road, four miles from this city.

Gas Explosion.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—The gasometer of the citizens' gas house, containing one hundred thousand feet of gas, exploded last night, tearing the top off the gasometer, and scattering the debris about the street. No one injured.

A Profit of \$1,970,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The District of Larapaco, which Chili has taken from Peru is estimated to be worth one thousand million dollars. The cost of the war to Chili is thirty million dollars.

Travel Wouldn't Save Him.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—[Special]—News has been received of the death, in New York city, of Geo. Morrison, son of Hon. D. Morrison, of this city, with consumption. He had been travelling several years for his health.

Murder in the First Degree.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—Michael Mosh, who killed John Smith, September 23d, 1881, was convicted of murder in the first degree in the court this afternoon, was sentence was deferred.

Stabbed to the Heart.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—A Higginsport, Ohio, special says: Jackson, colored, was stabbed through the heart this afternoon in a drunken quarrel with Jackson Downs, white.

Out of Luck.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 1.—Fish, Waldren, Lewis & Co., general merchants of Arkansas City, were attached yesterday by the sheriff to satisfy one execution.

Off for Kansas.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Three tramps, consisting of an old woman named Miller, and boy and girl are on their way to Kansas.

Kicked His Wife.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—[Special]—Radson, charged with causing his wife's death by kicking her, was discharged from custody.

He'll See no More Ice.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 1.—Master T. T. Plunkett, of the United States steamer Michigan, was drowned here yesterday while skating.

She Was a Crank.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Annie Howard who died of pneumonia had \$56,000 in the bank and \$40 in cash in the house.

Failed.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 1.—The Sussex boot and shoe company, have suspended. Liabilities probably large.

Come to Bismarck.

HALIFAX, Feb. 1.—The province of Nova Scotia had a heavy snow storm last night and to-day.

Striking Puddlers Worsted. PHOENIX VILLAGE, Pa., Feb. 2.—The Phoenix Iron company's puddlers have left

for other mills, the company refusing their claims, and objecting to outside associations dictating how business should be conducted.

Supreme Court Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The supreme court adjourned until the 27th of February for the preparation of opening in the cases argued.

Burned at Sea.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 1.—News has been received that the ship Roxellania was burned at sea, and several lives lost.

That's Right.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Scoville says Guiteau's mail will be dumped into the Potomac, unopened, hereafter.

Rev. Bellows Dead.

New York, Jan. 30.—[Special]—Rev. Dr. Bellows is dead.

BACK FROM MOUSE RIVER.

Six of the Exploring Party Return and Report That Country a Daisy.

Six of the Mouse river explorers, Chas. A. Campbell, P. R. Tayer, Ed. Wescot, Wm. Butler, Robt. R. Truax and Frank Johnston, returned Tuesday afternoon. They came in by a new route, taking in Fort Stevenson, and are now satisfied that there is no route equal to the one from Bismarck. From Mr. Campbell, who laid a twenty pound Mouse river pickel on our table, the TRIBUNE gained many facts of interest regarding that country. The towns of Villard has been laid out on ex-Mayor Hackett's claim, embracing 320 acres. The town is located on a bench, a short distance from the river—that is, the business portion of the future metropolis, the town extends to the river and takes in Hackett falls.

Referring to that country Mr. Campbell said it was better than it had been represented. The valley, that is the bottom lands between the first benches which rise on either side of the stream, is from one to three miles wide and the table lands, which are covered with a thick growth of grass of the finest quality, extend at many points beyond the reach of the eye. This is the character of the country for fifty miles up and down from Villard. There is a good deal of timber in the vicinity of the new town, and each one of the claims which have been taken by the members of the expedition, contains more or less timber. There are groves there embracing from forty to fifty acres. Many varieties of wild fruits were found there. The river, which is full of fish, is about three feet deep at this season of the year.

Many of the parties are erecting buildings both in the town and on their claims. Harry Galloway is putting up two houses, one on his farm and another in town. Mike McLearn is erecting a store in Villard with the intention of occupying it with the stock of goods at his place in this city. Stephen Welch is making improvements on his claim, Mr. Hackett and also Mr. McLearn will move their families to Villard in the spring. When the TRIBUNE informant left, a party was out up the valley on a prospecting tour for coal, which it is thought exists there in inexhaustible quantities. The settlers between Bismarck and Stevenson, our informant assures us, are much interested in the new land of promise, and many of them have expressed a determination to settle there in the spring. Ex-Mayor Hackett expects to return to Bismarck in about ten days. Those who have arrived here yesterday intend to return to the valley again soon. They are much infatuated with that country, and are confident that it will be the boss wheat belt of Dakota in a very few years.

Government River Transportation.

In a few days the usual advertisement from the government will be published, inviting proposals for the transportation of military stores on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. The following statement of shipments made on the Missouri river during the season of 1881, will be used as a basis in determining the lowest bid: On the Missouri river, between Yankton and Bismarck, D. T.: 24 officers, 1,848 enlisted men, 20 animals and 3,477,057 pounds of stores. On the Missouri river between Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and Fort Benton, M. T.: 20 officers, 2,607 enlisted men, 66 animals and 7,750,203 pounds of stores. The amount of stores transported on the route in Minnesota and Dakota is estimated at 2,000,000 pounds, and on the route in Montana 3,000,000 pounds, and these quantities will in a like manner be employed to determine the lowest bid.

THE NEWS.

Great Loss of Life to Man and Beast by the Floods in the South.

Senator Ingall's Attack on Windom's Refunding Scheme the Subject of Much Senatorial Comment.

Mrs. Eliza Medder and Son and Daughter Meet Their Death in a Burning Farm House.

The Miles City Failure Finally Adjusted—Harding Withdraws and Savage Takes the Reins.

A Michigan Murderer Escapes from States Prison to the Bewilderment of the Jail Officials.

Ingalls and Windom.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Ingall's attack upon Windom's refunding scheme in the senate, is the subject of considerable comment. Some of the republican senators indulged in a severe criticism of Ingalls for his speech; and thought it much out of place. One of them said it was really an attack upon the republican party. Senator Ingalls voted for the three per cent bill that was vetoed, and senatorially condemned the veto. Those who favored the three per cent bill last year, regarded Sherman's bill as an attempt to repair the mistake that had been made, and besides they claimed there was an effort being made in connection with the pending bill to justify or approve the refunding operation of Windom. These, it is said, have prompted Ingall's speech of to-day. The democrats enjoyed the speech, and applauded it. One republican senator said this evening that Ingall's speech had determined him to vote against the bill, as its passage now would be construed as reflecting upon Secretary Windom, or disapproval of his refunding operations.

He Took French Leave.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 2.—Christian P. Rittnerbach, a life convict sentenced in November, 1878, for the murder of his grandfather in Detroit, escaped from the state prison at this place last night by unlocking his cell in some manner, and then making a hole in the cornice through which he escaped. How he reached the cornice or made his descent after gaining the outside, is not known to the prison officers, but it is thought he must have descended by means of a rope thrown over a beam, and then reached the ground outside by means of the same rope. No clue has yet been obtained that promises to lead to his capture.

The Raging Rivers.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 2.—Very great damage has been done by floods in Wannor, Bigbee and Tombigbee rivers in central Alabama. Trains have not been run through on the Alabama and Great Southern railway for ten days, and it is estimated that the road is already damaged \$120,000. Four or five negroes have been drowned; also a great deal of stock. Several parties lost from 100 to 150 head of sheep. A large number of cashmere goats were lost by one farmer, and several lost a number of horses and mules. Farmers have suffered great losses in crops.

Pennsylvania Bonds.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—About \$9,000,000 has already been received in payment for the new state bonds recently issued, and it is expected that the whole \$10,000,000 will be in by to-morrow. This will be paid out at once to redeem six per cent bonds, so there will be little left of the original amount by the end of February.

Burned to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—A special from Walla Walla, says: "Last night fire broke out in a farm house five miles from this city. Mrs. Eliza Medder, aged 42 years, her daughter Emma, aged 19 years, and her son, Arthur, aged 6 years, were burned to death. The other inmates escaped."

Savage Successful.

MILES CITY, Feb. 2.—[Special]—The latest in regard to the Nininger failure is that Harding, assignee, steps down and out, and Mr. C. W. Savage assumes control. Mr. Savage has many friends in this section, and he will soon retrieve his lost fortune.

Musical Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Fire in the large Esson's piano key factory, last night, caused a loss of \$30,000. One lady is visible in the ruins.

IMPERFECT PAGE

The Bismarck Tribune.

NEW DEAL FOR NORTH DAKOTA

The special Washington telegram published in our yesterday morning's issue says: "The Black Hills delegation is urging admission, leaving North Dakota a territory with present territorial officers and organization." This attempt on the part of the Hills delegation to force upon us a territorial government, against which they have kicked with greater vigor and persistency than any community in Dakota, would be accepted as an effort at the perpetration of a joke were it not that there are certain peculiarities in human nature, and the well known individual and collective angular characteristics of the Black Hills delegation that preclude a comic construction of their proposition. It is natural for some individuals, and also for some communities, to assume airs upon attaining a position clothed with a little power, and in revenge for the indignities suffered while in a subordinate condition, heap upon a weaker neighbor the objectionable rules they were formerly subjected to. This seems to be the very thing that our Black Hills friends are attempting. They have become inflated with the idea that they are soon to be a state, or sort of a province attached to the cow counties under a state government, and in view of this have got the notion in their heads that the prospects, which are not by any means too bright, of their transition from territory to statehood, has clothed them with functions of the general government, and are already betraying their self constituted political superiority by attempting to dictate the territorial officers for North Dakota. Was anything ever more presumptuous?

This insult of our Black Hills neighbors would be less pointed had they suggested new men. They suggest the very officials whom they have characterized as incompetent political tramps, in season and out of season, ever since their appointment. While we have not a word of disparagement to offer against the present officials of our territory, we nevertheless emphatically protest in behalf of the people of North Dakota against the old organization. We insist upon a new deal. There is an abundance of material within the proposed limits of North Dakota for territorial officers. There are dozens of men here who cast their fortunes in North Dakota from the start, and who are familiar with her needs; men who have labored for her political and material advancements, and whose individual interests are wholly identified with the interests of our new territory. These are the men that we shall insist upon as the men entitled to the political preferment in our new organization.

A NEW DEPARTURE

The proposition that congress select for and send to the lieutenant general and the major generals of the United States army their staff officers, the Washington Sunday Herald thinks, will amuse Von Moltke in his retirement, and encourage Chili to have as little respect for our military as she has for our diplomatic organization and supervision.

The staff officers make up the military family of a general; the relations to him and to each other are intimate, confidential, and should be harmonious to be effective. When a general officer is held personally responsible for the proper performance of the duties devolved upon him, the trusts imposed upon him, which must be executed through certain subordinates, he should not be supplied by a legislative body with agents whom he personally would not, perhaps, select for their ability, integrity, fitness and congeniality.

With regard to providing for regular alternate distribution of the "soft places" and "hard places" in respect to inland and border posts, the secretary of war has the authority to do this. If an officer is retained in a quasi-civil employment or upon a specialty any great length of time, it is or ought to be, because of his fitness or experience, the right and left bowers of efficiency and economy. Nothing could be more unreasonable than thrusting into a military family—foisting upon the general officer the objects of senatorial sympathy and ecclesiasticism—aids who perhaps might be personally distasteful, personally unknown, yet to occupy confidential relations and to execute obligations personal to their superiors, for whose faithful execution those superiors are held to a strict accountability.

The money power is in the hands of congress, and it can prevent the army from becoming an evil, but if it interferes with its details it will prevent it from being a good. Our armies and generals, from the continental and General Washington to the centennial and General Sherman, have been more or less embarrassed by legislative intermeddling. Congress might as well supply admirals with secretaries and commo-

dores with clerks, boatswains with mates and messes with cooks, while they are about the assignment of men in the other departments of government. Considering the power of congress—for a two-thirds vote is the imperium in republica—cannot with this proposition suggest its extravagance, and recall a saying of Boilingbroke to the effect that legislative usurpation is as dangerous as executive. Why should not a bill emanate from the senate depriving Speaker Keifer of his committees and the committees of their clerks, and furnishing them with congressmen left in the cold, and with scribes whom they do not know and cannot trust.

THE HERALD ON OSCAR, THE ASS.

It is amusing to see how the eastern metropolitan press go for the aesthetic ass from Ireland, who is now on our shores, turning the weak heads of our fashionable belles. The New York Herald, which is always original in its attacks upon tomfoolery, frauds and shams of every description, in referring to the apostle aestheticism, whatever that may mean, says:

For a moment, a dreadful moment, the public trembled over the intelligence that there had broken out in Mr. O'Dyly Carte's menagerie one of those sanguinary conflicts that are occasionally seen when the Bengal tiger oozes between his bars, wafes himself upon the head of the Arabian ass, and the spectator who paid his twenty-five cents to see a placidly peaceful show gets more than ten times the worth of his money. Forbes, the famous trained lion from South Africa, and from several of the jungles of India, was reported as more or less eager to quench his mighty thirst on the gore of Wilde, the Jabberwock of aestheticism. But alas! alas! it is not true, and there is no such fun before us. All the noise is due to a few extra roars that have been brought out by somebody stirring up the animals with a pole, merely, of course, to excite the attention of a lethargic public. Between his roarings the Jabberwock has given his compliments to the American press, which, it is dreadful to relate, he does not altogether admire. He says that the press must be changed, or that English gentlemen will cease to come to this country. In view of such a dread alternative, our people will make the press anything he wants. But his observation is calculated to excite reflection upon the measure that the average British adventurer takes of himself when he goes about the world in quest of small coin. Any six-foot Irishman who treats himself as a lily will always be an object of comic interest, but he can never be so funny as when he condescends to inform a listening world what "English gentlemen" may do in some given contingency.

OUR LOBBY AT WASHINGTON.

The Dakota division and admission lobby now in Washington, is said to be the largest ever seen at the seat of our national government in the interest of any enterprise. We are pleased that this is the case. It will impress upon the minds of our law makers the character of the men inhabiting the boundless plains of Dakota. It will demonstrate to them that Dakotians are not given to doing things by halves. It will satisfy them that the citizens of Dakota are not semi-civilized half breeds, as many eastern people believe, but on the contrary men of intelligence and great energy, great force of character and stability of purpose. Men who have been so long surrounded by vast stretches of prairie, great mountains and unsurpassed wheat fields, that their ideas have expanded in unison with the vastness of everything about them, until they do whatever becomes their duty to do on plans in keeping with the characteristics of the territory they represent. It will teach our law-makers and the eastern public this, and thereby create in their minds a greater regard than they have heretofore entertained towards us. To this tendency to bigness must be attributed the size of Dakota's lobby now at Washington.

THE WORLD'S GOLD.

In his annual report, just issued, the director of the United States mint estimates the world's production of gold for the calendar year, 1881, at \$107,000,000, and of silver at \$87,500,000. The consumption of the world in ornamentation, manufactures and the arts, is estimated at \$75,000,000 of gold, and \$95,000,000 of silver. The estimated circulation of the principal countries of the world is placed at: Gold, \$3,221,000,000; full legal tender, silver, \$2,115,000,000; limited tender, \$423,000,000—total specie, \$5,759,000,000; paper, \$3,644,000,000, making the total circulation, including the amount held in government treasuries, banks, and in active circulation, \$9,403,000,000.

The production of gold and silver in the United States during the past fiscal year is put down as: Gold, \$36,500,000; and of silver, at its coining value, \$42,100,000—a total of \$78,600,000. Manufacturers of jewelry and other articles, and materials of gold and silver, reported a con-

sumption of over \$10,000,000 in gold, and nearly \$3,500,000 in silver. The assay office at New York delivered to the manufacturers during the year \$5,700,000 of gold in bars, and \$5,100,000 in silver. Taken together, they appear to indicate a consumption of at least \$11,000,000 in gold and \$6,000,000 in silver. The director estimates that the special circulation in the United States at the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$440,000,000 in gold, and \$171,500,000 in silver.

On the 1st of November, 1881, the amount of specie, including bullion, in the mints and assay offices, available for and awaiting coinage, was \$563,000,000 of gold and \$186,000,000 of silver—a total of \$749,000,000.

The address presented to the house sub-committee on territories by the North Dakota delegation, and published in the TRIBUNE last week, was not presented to that committee by Frank Mead, W. F. Ball and C. A. Healy, as reported by the Pioneer Press. The address was prepared by C. A. Lounsbury and Judge Barnes and reduced to writing by Frank Mead, and read by that gentleman because of its being his writing. The whole delegation were present at the time, and Ball and Healy were simply asked to speak. They did not present the address or have anything to do with it further than above stated, and the reporter who sent the Pioneer Press report must have been sadly misinformed or terribly misused the night before. This revelation will also banish any uneasiness the people of North Dakota may have had regarding the safety of her delegates, as in the Pioneer Press report it appeared that the regular delegates did not present the address, but that it was presented by gentlemen who accompanied the delegations simply as friends, bound for Washington on their own personal business.

For smooth sarcasm the Daily National Republican, of Washington, is entitled to the diploma. Here is a specimen of its style:

Compared with the Vanderbilt residences on Fifth avenue, New York, the palaces of the Caesars are huts. One is compelled to admire the splendid results which have followed upon the economy and business principles of the great railroad king and to sympathize with him in the deep affliction which came upon him in the loss of property in the recent Hudson river railroad disaster. Several cars were literally ruined, which must sorely wound his pocket-book, to say nothing of the annoyance caused him by the unusually large loss of life and the possibility of suits for damages therefor. But sad as are the results of the Spuyten Duyvil calamity, they are not without compensation. It will contribute somewhat to the tranquilizing of Mr. Vanderbilt's mind to reflect that his railroad system is being run on business principles and that no money is being wasted on watchmen or brakemen.

Through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Bell, cashier of the Bank of Bismarck, and Mr. Fairchild, of the First National, a goodly sum of money was raised yesterday and sent by telegraph last night to Burleigh county's delegate now in Washington. The expenses of a man in the capitol are great, as any one who has been in that city can readily testify, and it would speak bad for Bismarck indeed if her delegate was not sustained in keeping up the reputation of the west as a community of open hearted people. It is believed by some in the east that Dakota is but a barren sage brush plain in the summer season and a frigid polar region in the winter time, and if her delegates were obliged to live on free lunches and smoke snide cigars while in the national capital the people would be justified in such belief.

Jem Bangs is Dead.

A correspondent at one of the numerous small settlements down the river has suffered the loss of a friend and neighbor, and writes the TRIBUNE the following unique and touching tribute to the memory of his old chum:

Jem Bangs, we are sorry to state, has deceased. He departed this life last Monday. He went 4th without any struggle, and such is life. Tu Day we are as pepper grass—mighty smart, to morrow we are cut down like a cowmumber of the ground. Jem kep a nice store; which his wife now waits on. His virehews was numerous to behold. Many things we bought at his growery, and we are happy to stat to the admirin world that he never cheated, spehually in the wate of mackrel, which was nise and smelt sweet, and his survivan wife is the same wa. We never knew him to put sand in his sugar, though he had a big sand bar in front of his house; nor watter his Lickers, tho the Missouri river past his dore. Piece to his remains. He leaves 1 wife, 9 children. 1 cow, 4 horses, a grocer's store, and other quadrupeds to mourn his loss—but in the language of the poit, his loss is their eternal gain.

Mr. Newton, the photographer, who has been incapacitated by sickness from attending to his business during the past few weeks, has recovered sufficiently to open his gallery again.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Southeast Dakota division convention met Wednesday at Sioux Falls. Among the delegates were ex-Governor Edmunds, George Hand, J. P. Kidder and J. W. Carter.

The manufacture of the Blake rock crushers, used in all large stamp mills, ought to have the cheeks of the Black Hills delegation now at Washington, to put in his machines. They are harder than the hardest flint quartz ever discovered.

Should we be denied heavy snow falls between now and April, or frequent and soaking showers during the early spring, the chances would be alarmingly bright for a short crop all around, and devastating famines in heathen lands across the sea.

The Black Hills Statesmen who recommended the present political organization of Dakota, for the new territory of North Dakota, did so, evidently, in the hope of getting them out of the scamble for office till will follow the admission of Southern Dakota as a state.

The executive committee of the national board of health has declared small-pox in the United States epidemic. This would seem to be the status of the disease judging from the number of cases constantly breaking out in so many towns and cities in different parts of the country.

In a civil war M. Gambetta is to France what Napoleon Bonapart was in a military sense. He will have his own way at all hazards. This trait of character will cause his down fall. He has been premier for less than three months and has already alienated many of his strongest followers from his policy.

To show the red tape of the military branch of the government, the TRIBUNE would state that it takes two departments of the army to provide board and lodging for the soldier mail carrier between Bismarck and Fort Yates. The quartermaster's department pays for his board at the Merchants, and the commissary department puts up for his lodging.

MAJOR E. D. BAKER, quartermaster United States army, formerly stationed at Bismarck, has been fully vindicated from the charges recently brought against him at St. Louis, and has resumed his official duties there. He was the victim of a conspiracy of malicious contractors and came off very handsomely after a thorough investigation by the inspector general's department.

The Chicago Times can't, upon all occasions, suppress its bourbonism, and sometimes feels itself called upon to lie for the sake of the "old putrid reminiscence." It says that it is not Dakota, but the political immigrants in Dakota that are making the clamor for division and statehood. If this is true, ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the citizens of Dakota are "political immigrants."

Judging by the fate of a recruit en route to Fort Mead, D. T., the officers in charge of raw soldiers over them are not very solicitous for their welfare. While a squad of recruits, under command of Lieut. Spillman, were on the road between Fort Pierre and the Black Hills post last week, one became incapacitated on account of the too free use of whisky. He was put into a wagon and allowed to freeze to death.

The Grand Forks delegation at Washington telegraphed to their constituency: "We want \$600 to entertain. This is our share of the assessment made by the delegation." The Grand Forkers called a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, adopted and sent the following reply: "Grand Forks does not endorse influencing congress by entertainments. Let a fair statement of North Dakota rest on its merits." This was the cheapest way to get out of it.

The success of high retail liquor license in Nebraska is very marked. About two-thirds of the drinking saloons in the state have been closed, including all the "low dives," kept by irresponsible persons. A man can now, it is said, get whisky instead of diluted tobacco juice in any part of the state. A high liquor license is in the interest of men who take their "tots" once in a while, and it would be better for everyone if every state and territory followed the example that Nebraska has set.

A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds of the press to the effect that a band of buffalo, forty miles long, in the Musselshell valley, and moving southward towards the Black Hills, in Dakota. The writer of the paragraph, evidently, is not familiar with the geography of that region. With about the same propriety he might have said the herd was moving south towards New Orleans, La. An immense band of buffalo has been wintering in the Little Missouri valley, and working southward. This is probably the herd he had in his mind.

The commissioners of Lawrence county, D. T., last fall, reduced the assessed valuation of the Homestake Mining company's property in the Black Hills, from about \$4,000,000 to less than half that amount. Now the district attorney of that judicial circuit has taken an appeal from the action of the commissioners, and this proceeding is very apt to increase the distress of the people in that county. It will create trouble particularly among the schools. The Lead City

Tribune, whose editor is the county superintendent of schools, says many of these institutions of learning will be compelled to close, and that some have already been closed.

Our sister territory of Montana is becoming too utterly utter. Some of the citizens of Helena, who have more talent in their heels than in their heads, have organized a waltzing match to determine the championship of the territory in that giddy accomplishment. And over in Missoula county a man recently discovered how to win at poker regardless of the hands out, or the rules established by usage. The discoverer's name is Jim Hayes. Last week he set in a four-hand game of draw. He lost about \$30, and then "soaked" his watch for \$15 more, which he soon lost. Getting up from the table, he quietly walked behind the bar, and picking up a revolver, stood all hands up until he secured the watch and \$70 in money. He then took a needle gun from the house, and made off with his booty.

THE Helena Herald, a democratic organ, is not only surprised but pained to see that the project of dividing Dakota finds so much favor in the territory and in congress. It argues that about one-fourth of the proposed new territory belongs to the North Pacific railroad company, and then to show that we would be under the thumb and finger of that corporation, remarks: "New Jersey is not a very small state, but it is not large enough to preserve its independence of the Camden & Amboy railroad." What relation the Camden & Amboy railroad bears to New Jersey is a matter of little difference to us; we know that the friendship of a railroad to a new territory, especially where the road has large interests, is calculated to develop the resources of said territory and materially augment its population. Therefore we are pleased that the North Pacific is a partner with us in the ownership of North Dakota.

North Pacific Railroad News.

The following points of interest regarding the progress of the work on the line of the North Pacific railroad, were gained from our exchanges in the region of which they speak. The Butte Inter-Mountain, says that the Mul len tunnel is being bored at the rate of four feet and six-tenths per twenty-four hours. Contractor Muir is having some trouble with his machinery, and is now rustling for more steam power. Mr. Wm. Stewart, says the New Northwest, who has a contract for 20,000 North Pacific ties, has established two camps—one in German Gulch and one in Pierce's Gulch, near the "Hump." He contemplates putting in another camp west of Deer Lodge this week. According to the Helena Independent, the Union Pacific has agreed to deliver at the end of its track 20,000 tons of rails for the Northern Pacific, which will facilitate the latter road in extending its main line in both directions from the mouth of the Little Blackfoot, and, of course, render the final completion of the road a matter of less time than if the track laying could only be prosecuted from its eastern and western terminal points. We confidently expect that the same arrangement made for the delivery of rails at Three Forks, thus further hastening the day of final completion of the North Pacific.

In connection with the above items, exhibiting the progress of the work, it will not be out of place to give Vice-President Oakes' alleged estimate of the earnings of the company during the year ending June 30, 1883, at \$6,100,000, and during the following at \$7,997,500. Of the latter amount Oregon and Washington are expected to yield \$1,262,500—\$400,000 from the transportation of coal at \$2 per ton, \$500,000 from the transportation of wheat at \$5 per ton, and the remainder from stock shipments. The rate of \$5 per ton is named by Mr. Oakes as the one rate to the Pacific ocean.

Encouraging Outlook.

The outlook for Bismarck next summer is decidedly encouraging. Even through the dull months of winter real estate has continued to boom. Hundreds of letters are received daily by different ones in the city asking about lands, lots, climate and a thousand and one other things which a settler wants to know. Eastern capital is being attracted, and as a result many fine bricks will be commenced as soon as spring opens. Some of these buildings will be as fine and solid as any in the country. The architectural designs are to be gotten up regardless of cost by Minneapolis and St. Paul architects, and the buildings will be built with an eye to the future. Real estate in Bismarck is very low compared with other cities on the line, and next summer will see the greatest appreciation of values in real estate ever known in the city.

A New Baptist Church.

Among the many other costly and permanent improvements projected and to be completed in Bismarck upon the opening of spring will be a Baptist church. The ground upon which to locate the edifice has been purchased. The dimensions of the building were not ascertained; the sum of \$2,000 has been secured, and it will, in all likelihood, be a \$3,000 tabernacle, as the estimates for such improvements generally exceed the original figures about one-third. Another good feature of this enterprise is, the Rev. Mr. Deckard, who will have the pastorage of the church, is here with his year's salary paid in advance.

THE FORT MAGINNIS MINES.

Placer Grounds Pan Out \$20 Per Day to the Man.

The TRIBUNE is now convinced that the gentlemen who gave the information recently published in these columns regarding the mines near Fort Maginnis, had no interest in the placer of that newly discovered mineral region. He replied to the TRIBUNE's question as to the existence of gravel diggings there, that he believed colors had been found in several gulches, but when asked about the quartz he became enthusiastic, and talked fluently and interestingly of the silver leads in that district, especially of those in which he held interests. But it now leaks out that the new Eldorado is not only very rich in silver leads, but also in placer and in gold quartz.

The following from the Helena Independent of the 20th inst., more than corroborates what the TRIBUNE has very lately printed in relation to the bonanza character of the Fort Maginnis mines:

Mr. J. Burke, one of the discoverers of Maiden gulch, arrived in town yesterday and gave an independent reporter some interesting items regarding the new mines.

Maiden gulch is only three miles distant from Fort Maginnis, and was discovered last June. The depth averages from two to four feet, and the gulch is about three miles long. Of course, every foot of ground is taken. When water is plenty, the pay averages from \$5 to \$20 a day per man.

Warm Springs gulch is only about three miles distant from Maginnis, and is also very rich. Its length is about six miles.

Then comes Alpine gulch, distant about six miles from Maginnis, which is also quite rich, and averaging about the same depth as the other gulches.

The only drawback to the mines is lack of water, which lasts only about three months, and in some of the gulches not that long. Even then it has to be reservoired and tenderly nursed. There is some talk of taking water from a creek six miles distant, but the side hills are loose, shell rock, and it would be necessary to flume the entire distance.

High up on the wooded mountains, where the gulches head, rich quartz lodes have been discovered. Within a circle of fifteen miles, 100 leads have already been located, all of which are more or less developed. About 300 men are now in the camp, and new arrivals are daily swelling the number. The town of Maidenville has 100 houses, mostly frame, and building is progressing rapidly. Ranches dot the valleys everywhere in the vicinity of the mines, and the coming summer will witness a large population in the mines and Basin.

Mr. Burke is one of the parties who sold the quartz mines recently to Messrs. Hauser & Holter, which he reports very rich, a new strike having been made a few days ago. Mr. B. is now en route to the states, the first time since '65.

Where Is the Villain.

[Pioneer Press.]

A statement calculated to arouse general indignation against the parties concerned in the infamous affair has been received from citizens of Wayzata. It is alleged on reliable authority that a young man named Frame, for some time employed as a teacher in one of the schools of Minnetonka township, succeeded in debauching one of his pupils, a young girl, by keeping her in school after hours, on the plea that she had not learned her lessons perfectly. For some reasons unknown the girl was induced to conceal the facts from her parents, until concealment was no longer possible. Then Frame enlisted a Wayzata butcher in the diabolical scheme against the girl, and induced her to yield to the latter, in the hope of diverting the consequences of his basely criminal action, from himself. Eventually the unfortunate girl's condition became known to her parents, and Frame, learning that the aid of the law might be invoked at an early day, suddenly disappeared from Wayzata, his noble associate, the butcher, accompanying him, according to the general impression at that place. Subsequently the girl was sent to friends in another town, where she became a mother, and the cause of her disgrace and the untold sorrow of those who loved her, is living securely at some point in Montana. The girl is quite young, and her parents are citizens of the highest respectability, and are almost crazed by the sorrow over the fate of a beloved child whom they had nursed and cared for with the tenderest affection. She has two grown brothers.

Coming Here for Seed Wheat.

A Nebraska paper states that an extensive grain dealer of that state is making preparations to visit North Dakota to purchase seed wheat for the grainers there. The wheat of this section of our territory is regarded as superior for seed in that latitude, to any in the world. It is quite a card for North Dakota, when old states are compelled to depend upon her for the success of their agricultural interests. In view of the fact that Nebraska is coming to North Dakota for seed, it would be no wild venture to predict that many, or all the western wheat growing states will imitate her example and force upon us a demand for seed wheat that in a very few seasons will assume the nature of a boom. Such a state of affairs would be gratifying indeed. It would advance the price of our principal product very materially, and thus establish a reign of peace, plenty and prosperity that would be agreeable in the extreme.

A Velocipede Sled Invented.

R. R. Marsh and Scout Allison, the former the senior proprietor of the Merchants Hotel and the latter the man who brought old Setting Bull in out of the cold, are partners in a new invention—a velocipede sled for children's amusement. The scout conceived the

idea and the landlord is to obtain a patent at his own expense for a half interest in the thing. The absence of snow in this section, and the thought that it will be necessary to wait a year in order to test the merits of the new idea is giving the monied partner in the invention a good deal of anxiety. Yet he is sanguine that there are millions in it.

Dakota's Valuation.

[Yankton Press and Dakotian, Jan. 20.]

From the tabulated return of Territorial Auditor Purdy to Territorial Treasurer McVay, just completed, we are enabled to glean some important items of information regarding the valuation of Dakota. The figures are given as they were returned by the various county assessors, and while the aggregate gives the assessed valuation of Dakota territory, it does not give its true valuation, by several million dollars. People who have been called upon by an assessor are perfectly well aware that their property does not go upon the tax roll for all it is worth. While the returns give to the territory a valuation of nearly \$32,000,000, it is the opinion of Auditor Purdy that the real valuation is not less than \$50,000,000.

The following table gives the assessed valuation of each organized county in Dakota:

Counties.	Valuation.
Bon Homme.....	\$714,761.75
Beadle.....	80,461.00
Brown.....	109,393.08
Barnes.....	1,594,914.00
Brookings.....	563,649.85
Butte.....	1,838,231.00
Butte.....	1,838,231.00
Cass.....	42,756.41
Cass.....	5,059,376.41
Clay.....	720,777.00
Charles Mix.....	2,334.00
Codington.....	511,115.00
Custer.....	333,500.00
Davison.....	76,330.00
Dewel.....	446,903.49
Grand Forks.....	1,611,912.28
Grant.....	626,342.75
Hamlin.....	288,627.43
Hanson.....	123,610.87
Hughes.....	153,709.82
Hutchinson.....	420,500.00
Lake.....	355,425.50
Lincoln.....	900,391.86
Lawrence.....	4,126,330.00
Kingsbury.....	215,852.75
Miner.....	41,124.00
Minnehaha.....	1,400,015.00
Moody.....	520,170.50
Morton.....	155,368.48
McCook.....	124,623.04
Pennington.....	553,912.50
Pembina.....	708,318.00
Ransom.....	410,411.00
Richland.....	1,155,477.00
St. Isman.....	1,110,116.00
Spink.....	63,845.00
Trall.....	1,307,436.00
Turner.....	720,321.75
Union.....	775,358.25
Yankton.....	1,507,426.00
Walsh.....	457,619.00
Total.....	\$31,963,870.89

No returns received from Clark, Douglas and Kidder counties.

The foregoing assessment was made during May, 1881, and of course there has been since that time a large increase in the wealth of Dakota. It is a fact susceptible of demonstration, and the next annual assessment will show it, that the summer of 1881 added more property to Dakota than any previous summer in its history. The same may be said in regard to population. The 1880 census does not show us as we are. Neither does the 1881 assessment. There is another point to consider. The bullion product of the Black Hills is not taxed, and it amounts to \$4,000,000 per year.

A further inspection of the auditor's report shows that the property of the territory is divided as follows:

Farming lands.....	\$15,344,152.85
Town lots.....	4,831,151.43
Merchandise.....	1,675,333.11
Manufactures.....	100,210.50
Horses.....	2,267,661.94
Mules and asses.....	294,785.00
Cattle.....	2,026,354.00
Sheep.....	104,200.00
Swine.....	47,193.75
Carrage, etc.....	429,330.50
Money and credits.....	675,702.73
Household furniture.....	78,431.00
Stocks or shares.....	212,736.00
Other property.....	3,861,080.33

The rate of taxation in the several counties run as follows, the figures and fractions representing the number of mills on the dollar:

Bon Homme, 3½ mills; Beadle, 3½ mills; Brown, 3 mills; Barnes, 4 mills; Brookings, 3½ mills; Butte, 3 1/5 mills; Butte, 3 mills; Cass, 4 mills; Clay, 3 mills; Clark, 3 mills; Charles Mix, 3½ mills; Davison, 4 mills; Dewel, 4 mills; Douglas, 3 mills; Grand Forks, 3 mills; Grant, 4 mills; Hamlin, 3½ mills; Hanson, 4 mills; Hughes, 3½ mills; Hutchinson, 3½ mills; Lake, 3½ mills; Lincoln, 3½ mills; Lawrence, 4 mills; Kidder, 3 mills; Kingsbury, 3 mills; Miner, 4 mills; Minnehaha, 3½ mills; Moody, 3½ mills; Morton, 3½ mills; McCook, 3½ mills; Pennington, 3½ mills; Pembina, 3½ mills; Ransom, 3 7-10 mills; Richland, 4 mills; Stutsman, 3 4-5 mills; Spink, 4 mills; Turner, 3 1-5 mills; Trall, 4 mills; Union, 3 mills; Yankton, 3 3-10 mills; Walsh, 3 1-5 mills; Codington, 3 1-2 mills; Custer, 3 1-2 mills.

To the foregoing figures add two-tenths of a mill to each county's percentage of taxation for interest on territorial bonds.

This per cent. of taxation is for territorial purposes only.

GET THE BEST!



LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled

FOR

OPERATION,

ECONOMY,

DURABILITY and

WORKMANSHIP.

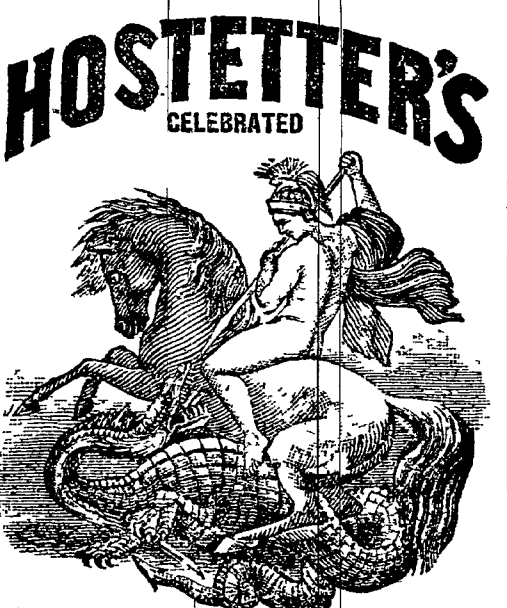
Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

For sale by O. H. Beal, Bismarck, D. T.



Hostetter's stomach bitters is the much regarded as a household necessity as sugar or coffee. The reason of this is that years of experience have proved it to be perfectly reliable in those cases of emergency where a prompt and convenient remedy is demanded. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and other troubles are overcome by it.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.
3-29

THE GREAT SKIN REMEDY.

Carbolisalve

is the best external remedy known. It immediately relieves the pain of burns and scalds, and will cure the worst case without leaving a scar.

IT POSITIVELY CURES

piles, fever sores, indolent ulcers, scald head, tetter, boils, sore breasts, swollen glands, inflamed sore eyes, cuts, flesh wounds, chaps, chafes, chilblains, poison, scab eruptions, itchy and irritations of the skin and scalp. Caution—Get Cole's Carbolisalve. Do not be deceived by inferior preparations. The label on the genuine is black and the letters green. Small boxes 25 cents. Large boxes 75 cents. Prepared only by J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis. Sold by Peterson, Veeder & Co., Bismarck, and Bingenheimer Bros., Mandan.

BISMARCK

AND

STANDING ROCK

STAGE & EXPRESS

LINE.

Leaves Bismarck daily, except Sundays, at 8 a. m., arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours. Leaves Standing Rock daily, except Sunday, at 4 a. m., arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours. For freight or passage apply to Geo. Peoples & Co., Bismarck, D. T. Jno. Thomson & Co., Standing Rock.

City Stables,

Fourth Street.

CONN MALLOY, PROPRIETOR.

Have the finest rigs in the city. Buggies, saddle horses, etc. Good accommodations for driving wagons.

STREET & SMITH

OF

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

are happy to inform their MILLION of readers and THE millions that are to come, that at great expense they have secured a strangely real and powerful story, entitled

CALAMITY JANE,

THE QUEEN OF THE PLAINS.

A Tale of Daring Deeds by a Brave Woman's Hands

This story is from the pen of a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

A Great Trapper and Hunter,

a man who lives amid the scenes he describes, and knows the men and women he writes about, a story which lacks some of the beauty and finish which a practiced pen would give, but makes up a thousand-fold in Wild Reality, Truth, Originality and Power of Description. The writer has exerted his best efforts, and comes to



with a vivid freshness which will make the name of

RECKLESS RALPH

a household word with the readers of the NEW YORK WEEKLY. The dramatic persona of CALAMITY JANE are made up of road agents, train robbers, gold diggers, Heathen Chinese, etc. etc. No stranger character than

Calamity Jane

which will appear in No. 10 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY, has ever existed, and her daring deeds will be read with intense interest. The entire story is now in our hands, and the first chapters will appear in No. 10 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY.

News agents, subscribers, readers all be ready for the best story of border life, that THE NEW YORK WEEKLY has ever given you. Don't forget that

Calamity Jane

will appear in No. 10 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY is the embodiment of all that is chaste in style, correct in diction, and pure in morals.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY might with propriety be read in any family circle, even in that of a clergyman.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY pays more for manuscripts than any journal of its class, and is the

Greatest Story and Sketch Paper in the World.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:

3 months, (postage free) 75c	2 copies.....	\$5.00
4 months.....\$1.00	4 copies.....	10.00
1 Year.....3.00	8 copies.....	20.00

Any person sending \$20 at one time, for eight copies, is entitled to a NINTH COPY FREE. Getters-up of clubs can afterward add Single Copies at \$2.50 each.

All letters should be addressed to

FRANCIS S. STREET, } STREET & SMITH,
FRANCIS S. SMITH, } Proprietors.

P.O. Box 2734. 25, 27, 29 & 31 Rose St., N.Y.



SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY all dealers everywhere.

15-28

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.
Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One month, postage paid, \$1.00
Three months, postage paid, 3.00
Six months, postage paid, 5.00
One year, postage paid, 10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.50.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
TRANSIENT:
\$1.00 per inch first insertion; 50 cents for second and 35 cents for each subsequent insertion.

YEARLY CONTRACT RATES:
For contract rates apply at office, or send for 'Advertising Card of Rates.'

WEEKLY RATES:
Locals 10 cents a line, per day, or 25 cents per line for six successive days without change.
Write-ups in Brevier type, 15 cents per line, measured ten lines to the inch.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE FUEL.

Man's ingenuity is equal to all emergencies of a sublimity character. Whenever there occurs a lack of some necessary material and a surplus of another, one is made to supply the other. A new success in this respect has just been achieved. Fuel has been growing scarce during the past four years, and petroleum has been flowing so plentifully as to tax the minds of the producers to find a use for it. The genius who has solved this problem is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y. He has invented a furnace for the generation of steam for locomotive purposes, and the invention works perfectly. It relates to the construction and arrangement of a steam boiler and connections, whereby fluid fuel may be advantageously burned for the generating of steam. There is, of course, the usual boiler, tubular flues, fire place and steam dome—all indispensable locomotive appendages. There is built in the fire place of the locomotive an inclined bridge or abutment, whereby the flame is deflected upward and a combustion chamber is formed behind the bridge, in front of the flues. There is a superheater, consisting of coiled pipe, so as to get considerable length within the fireplace, arranged at the top and heated by the fire place. A pipe leads from the steam space of the boiler to the superheater, provided with a steam cock. Another pipe leads from the superheater to the discharge nozzle. A conical hood or air conductor is attached to the front of the boiler, inclosing the doorway opening into the fire place. A revolving damper is provided for the admission or exclusion of air. There is an air blower and an air conductor therefrom, and a fuel discharging nozzle, which draws the fuel from an iron tank. The nozzles are arranged relatively to each other with their axes at an angle, so that steam and air discharged will pass across the end of the fuel discharging nozzle, whereby the fuel as it issues will be atomized and impelled into the combustion chamber. The tank for carrying the oil is located on the tender, and has a capacity of three barrels. A much larger tank may be used.

This system of generating steam was applied to the steam yacht owned by General W. B. Franklin, of New York, last summer, with the most satisfactory results. The economy of space is all important, especially in freighting vessels, because the less coal is carried, the greater amount of freight can be accommodated. One barrel of oil, it is claimed, lasts as long as a ton of coal, and generates a third more steam. The oil has this advantage, that when the steam gauge registers 135 pounds the fuel can be shut off and saved, and the surplus steam permitted to work off in driving the locomotive, whereas the fuel cannot be economized, and the surplus steam is exhausted and wasted. The oil generates steam the instant it begins to burn, while the coal takes many minutes. It is estimated that starting two fires of oil and coal at the same time, the locomotive burning the oil can be five miles or more on its journey before the engine burning the coal can be moved. A barrel of oil will last an engine thirty miles. A ton of hard coal is computed to last the same distance. The barrel of oil costs at present ninety-two cents, and the ton of coal \$4.25. The economy of oil is, therefore, apparent. It is claimed that no matter how heavy the train, it will not require more oil than coal to move it, and any number of fuel feeding nozzles may be applied and used, thus increasing the volume of flame, and consequently steam power. The inventor says there is no question as to the ability of the oil to generate a superabundance of steam. One great objection to coal always has been the discomfort of smoke, cinders and gas. The oil produces no

smoke whatever, and no gas or smell of any kind. These virtues would make oil doubly valuable on the elevated railroads, and other roads where open excursion cars are run. The oil fire goes out when the flow of fuel is shut off, and it may be started with a single match. The use of oil would put an end to forest fires, now so frequently kindled by sparks. Mr. Dickey, the inventor, said that fuel supply stations need not be so frequent when oil comes into general use, and he demonstrated by a mathematical calculation, that four times more oil than coal can be carried in the same space.

OUR COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The following special Washington telegram to the Chicago Inter-Ocean of the 29th ult., gives the work of our North Dakota division committee in a more concise and comprehensive shape than anything yet published, and we reproduce it to show the TRIBUNE readers that our committee has not been idle while at Washington. "The final work of the delegation from North Dakota," says the dispatch, "so far as the congressional committees are concerned, was concluded yesterday. A committee of the delegation, consisting of Lounsberry, of Burleigh; Walsh, of Grand Forks; McDonald, of Cass, and Mead, of Morton, appeared before the full committee of the house and submitted a comparative statement of the growth and resources of the proposed new territory. The statement which has been carefully prepared by the committee above named, was read by Colonel Lounsberry, and the congressional committee united in expressing their satisfaction with the very full and complete statement. Lounsberry was followed by Judge Moody, of the Black Hills, who gave to the committee the reasons why southern Dakota was demanding admission to the union. Following the statements by the gentlemen from Dakota, the house sub-committee announced that they were ready to report on the bill asking for a division, but as the time of the committee had been all consumed by the Dakota gentlemen, the chairman suggested that it would be wise to postpone hearing and discussing the report of the sub-committee until next Tuesday. It is an open secret that the sub-committee will report unanimously in favor of the division bill, and if the entire committee adopt this report it is probable that it will be pushed vigorously and pass the house within ten days. The chairman of the committee on territories, however, (Burrows, of Michigan), is understood to be opposed to pressing the division bill, as he is confident that the bill for the admission will pass, and that the wishes of both delegations will be consummated. The democratic members of the house will probably present an unbroken front to the admission bill, while the friends of division will have considerable aid from the democratic side of the house. Even that chronic democratic objector, Holman, of Indiana, is understood to favor the division of the territory as an act of simple justice to the people of North Dakota."

HOW TO BUILD UP BISMARCK.

Bismarck is no pent up Utica in the matter of tributary country that is already pouring its wealth, limited as yet but destined to be princely within the next decade, into her coffers. The geographical location of Bismarck is of the most advantageous. Situated in an immense agricultural belt, at the junction of the Missouri, the greatest navigable river on the continent, and the North Pacific railroad, which bears the same relations to iron highways that the river does to other water courses, gives her a prestige sufficient to insure a great commercial future. All that vast country (at present rich only in the quality of its soil, but soon to be wealthy in improvements and a thrifty population) lying along the upper Missouri, and north and northwest even beyond the British lines, and down that stream, up the Yellowstone, along the line of the North Pacific extension into the mountains, and south to the mineral regions and grazing ranges of the Black Hills, is all sooner or later bound to pay tribute to Bismarck's commercial supremacy—if our business men do not fall into an easy, comfortable state of lethargy. They are now on the right road to fortune and fame. They know the limited needs of all the small outlying provinces, and the only thing for them to do is to keep pace with these growing tributaries; maintain a fostering care over them and increase their stocks of goods in order to render their source of supplies equal to the future demands of their many commercial proteges, and all will be well with the rising metropolis of

the Missouri slope. This is the way to build cities and individual fortunes at the same time. It can't be done by sitting down and hanging on to the few dollars you may have in your pockets. Dollars must be scattered upon the commercial tide of a new country in a profuse, generous but judicious manner, and like bread scattered upon the waters, they will return to you in many folds and in many inscrutable ways. This is reliable.

THERE'S NO COMPARISON.

Every time the people of a territory ask for admission to the union as a state, the democrats urge the objection that we want no more states like Nevada. This objection was raised when Dakota knocked for admission, and the same argument is now being employed in the case of Washington territory, which is now ambitious to doff her territorial swaddling clothes for the more convenient habiliments of statehood. While urging these objections they forget that there is no comparison between Dakota or Washington and Nevada. Nevada is a wilderness of sage brush and barren mountains, a desert in fact. It was not Nevada, our democratic friends should bear in mind, that was admitted to the union as a state; it was the Comstock mineral vein. That was the only source of wealth, and its population consisted of a few thousand transient miners and half a dozen bonanza kings. The Comstock belt was admitted simply to dignify the bonanza owners of that vein with civil titles. Those ambitious millionaires bought the admission of that state, which, in reality, at its best, was never more than a mining province to California. Nevada has no future, while Dakota and Washington are of the most fertile divisions of the United States, with wealth and population already so far ahead of Nevada, that no comparison is possible. As soon as the mines of Nevada "peter," which is inevitable, that state will revert into a howling desert of sage brush. Its big mills will become the roosts of the owl and the bat, and its big tunnels the lairs of the wolf, while Dakota and Washington will become two of the greatest states in our union. It is all bosh to compare that state with the territories named.

A NEW FIELD FOR THEM.

It is mentioned by the New York Times that statesmen of the class "to be taken care of" are just now in high favor and fortune. It is, indeed, a general resurrection. It is noted at Washington that there never was a time when there were so many men seeking office, or being pushed for office by their friends solely on the ground that they ought to be provided for somehow, as now. Of course the appearance of this class is not a new phenomenon. The country has the office seeker, even more than the poor always with it. But it is observed that the original and ordinary office seeker is for once left in the background. The front rank since the change took place at the national capital, is made up of the spavined, ring-boned and bracken-winded—those who are blasted with the antiquity of hack service in politics. It is a sort of political body snatching that brings all these paleozoic relics to light. A story is told of a horse sold to a baker after long service in the army, that, hearing the blast of a trumpet as he was jogging peacefully by the edge of a reviewing field, pricked up his ears, uttered a martial neigh, and bolted into the ranks carrying the frightened baker and his cart into position at the left flank of the squadron. Our broken down war horses have heard the trumpet call. They were thrown down in the overthrow of the republican party under the Grant regime, an overthrow caused by their own subservience to personal politics and boss rule, again come hobbling and limping to the front to answer to the roll-call. The admission of North Dakota as a separate territory will open new places for these superannuated political rounders. The fact that the political fossils of the reigning party are now gathering in forces at Washington, enjoying a boom "as it were," does not exactly preclude the hope of seeing our coming new territory of North Dakota officered by competent citizens within its own boundaries, but it lends no rosy tint of encouragement to the prospect.

No doubt there are many instances of unjust taxation in Burleigh county, which should have been rectified by the board of equalization if the facts were properly placed before it, but there is one thing certain, and that is, the taxation in Burleigh county is light compared with that of Morton county, taking for example the property of Messrs. McKenzie and Griffin,

some distance from Mandan, and worth probably \$4 to \$10 per acre, Treasurer Grandberry sends them a notification as follows:

The tax due Morton county for the year 1881 on s. e. 1/4, s. 1/2 of n. w. 1/4 and w. 1/2 of s. w. 1/4 of section 33, town 139, range 81, 320 acres, amounts to \$67.99.

FAILURES FOR 1881.

The business failures throughout the United States for the entire year are reported by R. G. Dunn & Co. at 5,582 in number, with liabilities amounting to \$81,153,932. This indicates an increase, according to that publication, of 847 in number, and an increased lock-up by bad debts amounting to fifteen and a half millions. The amount is, however, much less than that of 1879, and is less than half the average of that of eight years beginning with 1872.

The report for 1881 is worth noting, because it indicates that the country is still on the basis of safe credits. The business of the country has increased so heavily in volume that the gross amount of failures and liabilities is no gauge in itself to judge business activity, and to get a basis of comparison the failures must be taken in connection with the volume of business. In such a comparison the past year makes a good showing. In 1878, when the country was just starting out on its recovery from the hard times, the failures were one in every sixty-four; in 1879, one in every 102; in 1880, one in every 158; in 1881, one in every 148. This showing is slightly unfavorable as compared with 1880, but the past year has been one of tremendous speculation, and the money exchanges from week to week have shown that, while business has been remarkably active, there has been much reason to regret the prevalence of wild speculation, and this had no small influence on the list of failures. The conclusion is inevitable that, in legitimate business, the past year has kept pace with that of 1880.

AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An organization that has for its central object the promotion of the general interests of the farmer, socially and otherwise, deserves well of the community in which it exists. A society of this character was organized in Bismarck yesterday under the name of the Burleigh County Agricultural Society, full minutes of the proceedings appear elsewhere in this morning's issue of the TRIBUNE. The purpose of this association is to establish closer social and business relations between the farmers of this section and the business men of Bismarck, and as soon as the growth of the agricultural community warrants it, to hold annual county fairs, where the product of Farmer Jones' soil, the best gets of his stud, and the flower of his herds may come in competition with Farmer Brown's. Regular business meetings will also be held, where the grangers can meet and compare notes. An association of this kind is calculated to do much good, and we are pleased to learn that the meeting which effected the organization yesterday, was largely attended and enthusiastic in its work.

An exchange says that if 1881 was preeminently the astrologers' year owing to the great conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, upon which too many frightful prophecies were based, 1882 will be, in a similar sense, the astronomers' year on account of the transit of Venus. The transit does not occur until December, but the astronomers are already preparing for their observations of it. In fact, they began their preparations more than twenty-five years ago, so important is this event to astronomical science. By the transit of Venus is meant the passage of that planet between the earth and the sun so that the planet is seen against the disk of the sun like a black dot. It owes its importance to the fact that it furnishes, perhaps, the best means of measuring the distance between the earth and the sun, and this distance is the astronomer's yard stick, without which he cannot get along. The more accurately the sun's distance is known the more correct other astronomical measurements. Modern estimates of this distance have varied between 95,000,000 and 91,000,000 miles. Since the transit of 1874 it has been put at about 92,800,000 miles, but the astronomers think they are yet one or two hundred thousand miles out of the way, and this year they hope to cut those limits of error down very much. The results they achieve must stand for more than a century, since there will not be another transit of Venus until 2004.

The editor of the Grant County (D. T.) Review was evidently pinched in some manner by the last Dakota legislature, as he is still kicking at that august body of territorial statesmen. Or else he believes

in taking time by the forelock, and is paving the way to a seat in the next session for some one of his talented and immaculate friends. Or, may be for himself, as some editors, especially country editors, are satisfied that they are the greatest statesmen outside of the halls of congress, and are puzzled to understand why the common people don't place them in some responsible public position. Here is what the Review man says. The reader is left to infer as to whether he is one of these editor-statesmen or only a paragon of journalistic virtue:

It will devolve upon the voters of the territory next fall to elect another legislature, and for the good name and prosperity of all concerned the next august body of law makers should be bran new. The legislature of a year ago was, as a whole, about as raw, crude and incompetent an assembly as could well be gathered together. The territory was cursed with a flood of special and private legislation, while what little general legislation was enacted was of such a botched character that a car-load of Philadelphia lawyers couldn't pretend to fathom it. Many of the members were either directly or indirectly interested in very questionable measures connected with town sites, land speculations, organization of counties for improper purposes, and a host of other equally undesirable matters. It may be early in the season to agitate this question, but we believe in commencing in season and having a free ventilation of the matter. The Review advocates a brand new legislature.

THE North Dakota delegation has done good work in Washington, and it is now reasonably certain that the territory will be divided. Both Delegate Pettigrew and Gov. Ordway are in favor of the move, a fact which causes the Pioneer Press to exclaim: "The division of Dakota seems to be a foregone conclusion, as the democrats are willing to make this concession to give force to their objection against admission. The delegates from the north are congratulating themselves over the outlook, and no doubt feel like celebrating the fact that both their governor and delegate in congress favor the separation of the two sections. That these two disciples of Don Quixote should be able to agree upon anything marks the dawn of the millennium."

THE Minneapolis Tribune thinks that if the rush of Dakotians to Washington keeps up, the railroads will have to add to their rolling stock. "One or two delegations," it says, "small in number, have been sent through on special palace cars, but when it comes to naming delegations of one or two hundred at a meeting, it looks as though some of them will be glad to get box cars before they get to Washington. At present, however, we see no way of stopping the rush to the capital, and the railroads will have to look out for themselves." We can assure our Minneapolis contemporaries that the Dakotians can take care of themselves if the railroads will keep their cars on the rails.

THE visit to Washington of the delegations from the different sections of Dakota even should the object of their mission not be accomplished, will have a good effect. It will have a tendency to tranquilize our territorial politics, inasmuch as the representative men of Dakota, who compose the delegations now at our national capitol, have become satisfied with Delegate Pettigrew. Heretofore there has been some dissatisfaction in many quarters with our delegate, but according to reports from Washington, the sentiment among Dakotians now there, is that Delegate Pettigrew is made of the right stuff, that he is energetic, industrious and a judicious worker, the very elements necessary in a congressman.

THE Bismarck Chamber of Commerce, which held an enthusiastic meeting Saturday night resolved that the great wheat country should be advertised. Sunday the following associated press telegram appeared in the five thousand papers belonging to that association:

BISMARCK, Jan. 28.—The Chamber of Commerce to-night voted \$30,000 toward advertising the vast wheat lands of the Missouri slope. The Chamber of Commerce edition of the Bismarck TRIBUNE of 30,000 copies will be used.

A LARGE number of tax-payers who have made a vigorous kick against their assessment, have instituted proceedings and claim that they have evidence that will not only right their claims of unjust taxation, but will show up the proceedings of the register of deeds and county clerk for the past two or three years, which are claimed to be very crooked.

ONE of the best boom editions the TRIBUNE has yet seen was that published by the Jamestown Daily Alert last week. The Alert is about to come out as a morning paper and if the people of Jamestown know what is to their advantage, they will give it abundant encouragement.

Ex-Mayor Hackett Writes an Account of His Trip.

Editor Tribune:

VILLARD, Jan. 16.—As I promised to contribute a few lines to the TRIBUNE from the new town of Villard, on the lovely banks of the Souris or Mouse river, the land of hay and timber, I will now proceed to redeem my word.

Leaving Bismarck on the 8th inst., our party went into camp at Burnt creek preparatory for an early start on the morrow. At early dawn Harry Galloway's bugle sounded, and its sharp call all hands answered with the exception of McLeary, who could not be aroused for some time. Stimulants were applied, and after a short time Mike opened his eyes and asked, "Is this Mouse river?" He was answered in the negative, when he said, "Oh, I thought it was, for I just saw a large flock of mice." Dr. Tayer, who, by the way, had some experience at the Hot Springs lately, was called. He pronounced the patient a little tired, and ordered him to the ambulance. With the exception of the above, the party was in good cheer and spirits, and confident of a pleasant trip. We pulled out of camp at 7 a. m., and left the Stevenson road three miles from Burnt creek and took our course due north. That night we camped on Painted Woods creek. All hands seemed well satisfied with the trip so far, and seemed to be improved in health, when suddenly an alarm of small-pox was sounded. We rushed to where the sick man lay. He was asked if he had pains in his back. The reply was, "Oh, no, no; it's all in the head and stomach." Dr. Tayer was aroused from his bed at once. The doctor examined the patient carefully, and stated that in all his experience at the Springs he never saw such a severe case, and ordered the sick man back to his wife and family, and immediately on his arrival at Bismarck to go to Dr. Dunn's drug store, and take a heavy dose of "blomeide of potasia." A bronco pony was ordered, and the patient was escorted by Mr. Buttler, an experienced frontiersman, who took a trip to Manitoba overland, a few years since, to the Stevenson road at Painted Woods, and from there he vanished in the distance. On the morning of the 10th inst. we took our course a little west of north and struck our old trail at Turtle Lakes at dark. It had been a hard day's travel, and all hands were glad to turn in. We were all up and ready for the road at daybreak, our course being due north as far as the Totten road, on which we made our camp for the night. During the night a severe blizzard struck us, and you can imagine our surprise and chagrin on awakening to find that our stock had all gone with it. But Providence had not deserted us, for, on looking around, we found that another outfit had joined us during the night, who had forethought enough to make their stock fast. We proceeded to make their acquaintance, and found them to be two Mouse river recruits sent out from Painted Woods by the small-pox patient. They very kindly lent us their ponies, and one of them accompanied Ed. Jr. in search of the lost stock, which they found five miles away on the back trail at Skunk Lake. We took the road about noon, and passed over Dog Tooth mountains in a severe storm. On the north side we found good timber, and decided to camp until the storm passed over. About 2 o'clock on the 12th we broke camp and proceeded on our journey to the land of promise and pickarel. That night we camped twelve miles from the river in as lovely a valley as one could wish to see. Next morning we were off in good season all anxious to eat fish that night for supper. We arrived in sight of the heavy timber belt, which lines the river, about noon, and at 2 o'clock p. m., we arrived at the river, at the point where the wintering river empties into the Mouse. All hands made a grand rush for the ice with axes and fishing tackle in hand, all desirous of catching the first fish. Ed. Jr., as usual, was the lucky one. On returning to camp we held a council of war and decided to spend the night there and start for Villard in the morning. At noon, on the 15th, we drove into Villard and proceeded to take up quarters in the log building kindly provided for us by the river half-breeds. Since arriving here we have had a heavy fall of snow, nearly four inches. Since then we have had nice weather and have all taken advantage of it. I can assure you the boys are all busy staking out their claims. John Hackett, Jr., has located at the mouth of Wintering river, on a water power, and it is one of the finest powers we ever saw. The town site survey was completed to-day. The boys have all selected their lots, and laid foundations for their houses. A petition was circulated to-day with twenty-one names, actual settlers, asking the postmaster-general to establish a mail route from Turtle Creek postoffice to this place. Our town was visited yesterday by a delegation of half-breeds from Turtle mountain. They seemed rejoiced to see a settlement on Mouse river and say they will trade at Villard as soon as a trading store is established here. There are about fifty families settled at Turtle mountain. All have taken up land and are farming. They come over every winter to Mouse river for their fish.

Myself and Harry Galloway start to-morrow morning on a coal hunting expedition. We have reason to believe that bituminous coal exists in the valley of the Mouse. Mike McLeary has taken a claim adjoining the town site, and intends making a permanent home here. The Mouse river country is bound to become the best agricultural and grazing country in the northwest. I advise all parties looking for a new home to take a look at this country, and I am certain they will be satisfied and greatly pleased with the outlook.

Those wishing to come here will outfit at Bismarck, it being the nearest point to the Mouse river country. A trip here can be made from Bismarck in three days, in good weather.

A hundred miles of the Jamestown branch

of the North Pacific railroad will be built towards Villard the coming season. The Manitoba railroad is pushing its way towards us from the east, and already a road is talked of to Bismarck. Villard is bound at no distant day to become a railroad centre. To end with, I will say that any of our readers desirous of learning how to mark clothing in a cheap and durable manner may enquire of Frank Johnson, who made the discovery on his journey to Villard.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.**Justus Bragg and Family Where the Orange Blossoms Bloom.**

Editor Tribune:

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 24.—The cold wave struck us at Minneapolis, from where we started on the 16th, but we found the big end of the blizzard at Chicago, from which point we ran through a snowstorm to Lexington, Ky., and from there to Chattanooga through a deluge of rain. Kentucky, Tennessee and northern Georgia are the most water-soaked region on the face of the earth. We stopped over one day at Chattanooga, but found the water so high that we could not get to Lookout Mountain. I visited the national cemetery, where are buried about 13,000 Union soldiers. About 5,000 of the graves are marked "Unknown." Among the latter lies one of my brothers. After passing the famous Blue Grass region of Kentucky there is but little evidence of development or prosperity. We stopped a day at Atlanta, the Gate City, as they take pride in calling it. The city was an ocean of mud, with no pavements, public parks or other public improvements worth seeing. One citizen said to me, "We need a Boss Sheppard in Atlanta to improve the city."

We arrived at Jacksonville, the metropolis of Florida, on the 21st. We arrived in the morning, and, although the weather is very cold for this latitude, it is almost impossible to realize that it is midwinter. They were afraid of frost. The mercury touched 45 degrees. I send you our bill of fare, which does not include strawberries, as they are selling at \$1 per box.

No one is in a hurry here. Everybody takes it easy. As an illustration of the indolence that is indulged in the hotel porter returned from the depot with only one of our trunks. He finally made a second effort and returned without the trunk. I went to the depot myself. I presented my check to the coon in charge of the baggage room. He said, "I done found dat trunk, sah. We's been looking foh dat trunk all de mornin' and de trouble was de cheek was on de bottom end, and, boss, I had to turn dat trunk clear ober foh I foun' de cheek." We shall go up the great St. John's river soon, where the oranges and bananas grow. We are all feeling as well as we could wish. More anon.

A Branch Road to the Black Hills.

Nothing develops a country like a railroad. Run the locomotive into a howling wilderness and in a very few years the scenes of civilized life will be conspicuous on every side. Great railroads recognize this fact, and it has become the custom, especially in Dakota, to construct branch lines from the main trunk up and down rich valleys as feeders to the main line. In this way a profitable local carrying trade is soon created. It would be a wise undertaking on the part of the North Pacific to run a branch south, through some one of the rich agricultural valleys and grazing ranges to the Black Hills, thus rendering that wonderful mineral and grazing region a tributary province to it. The resources of that section are rich, numerous, and practically inexhaustible, and the only thing needed is rail communication to augment them a thousand fold. Capital is lacking. With the necessary amount invested, that country would soon be developed into one of the wealthiest and most populous centers in the west, and capital will follow a railroad there. The variety, quantity and quality of the mineral resources of the Hills are marvelous. Their agricultural and stock growing advantages are equally as good. Gold, silver, lead, copper, mica, petroleum, salt and many other minerals are there in vast, undeveloped quantities. That country, instead of being "petered," is just beginning to come to the front.

It is estimated that \$10,000,000 will be washed from the gravel of the heretofore dry gulches by the hydraulic system of mining the coming season. During the past year or two, water has been carried through ditches and flumes, in some instances a distance of twenty miles, to dry gulches known to be fabulously rich in deposits of the precious metals. There are now no less than a dozen of these dry districts thus provided, and all of which have been proven rich. An organization known as the Sand Creek Hydraulic company, composed of wealthy citizens of Deadwood, among whom are embraced the very best men in that country, has, at great expense, conducted water into Sand Creek district, a district known as the nugget region, as it has yielded larger and more nuggets of gold than all the other placer grounds in the Black Hills. The prospects are that this company alone will "clean up" a couple of millions during the coming season. Men who have worked there with rockers, using the limited quantity of water furnished for a week or so by the spring rains, have taken out as high as

sixty dollars a day. A good idea of what can be taken out of the same gravel by hydraulic can be formed of the rocker results. It seems to us that when such a country can be easily tapped by a railroad, it would be a judicious move on the part of the railroad to tap it.

Organization of a Farmers' Club.

A well attended meeting of the farmers of Burleigh county and citizens of Bismarck met at the city hall, in this city, Monday afternoon and organized the Burleigh County Agricultural society. Full minutes of the proceedings are given below:

The meeting was called to order by Robert Macnider, and on motion J. F. Wallace was called to the chair, and David Stewart was chosen secretary.

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to organize a society calculated to promote the interests of the farmers, to unite them on all questions pertaining to their welfare, and for the general development of the agricultural resources in Burleigh county.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, the meeting adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That we proceed to organize a society to be named the Burleigh County Agricultural society. That its officers shall be one president, two vice presidents, secretary and treasurer.

On motion J. F. Wallace was elected president, John Satterland and J. A. Field vice presidents, David Stewart secretary, Robert Macnider treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Field, a committee of three was chosen from the members to draw up by-laws and regulations for the government of the society. Wm. O. Ward, Thomas Gilbert and A. W. Cameron were named as such committee.

On motion of Robert Macnider, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed and authorized to co-operate with the president of the Chamber of Commerce in perfecting a practicable plan for the purchase and distribution of seed wheat.

J. H. Marshall, John Satterland and A. W. Cameron were elected as such committee.

On motion, a committee of five were designated to solicit names to the membership of the society, and collect contributions from all persons residents of this county, to swell the funds of the association. J. F. Wallace, W. B. Marston, John Satterland, J. H. Salsbury and Robert Macnider were chosen to act in this capacity.

On motion it was

RESOLVED, That the Burleigh County Agricultural society send greeting to the Bismarck Board of Trade, wishing them success in their efforts to settle, develop and improve the county and city, and pledge our society's co-operation with them in all matters tending in that direction.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the city hall in Bismarck at 2 p. m., February 14, 1882.

J. F. WALLACE, DAVID STEWART, Secretary. Chairman.

The following named persons have already signed the articles of agreement and become members of the association: Robert Macnider, J. A. Field, R. B. Mason, W. B. Marston, David Stewart, Thomas Gilbert, A. W. Cameron, Norman Falconer, John Satterland, J. H. Marshall, John C. Pollock, Lewis Fettinger, Robert O'Brien, J. F. Wallace, Oscar Ward, Henry E. Falconer, Geo. Hay, James McDonald, E. M. Fuller, J. H. Salsbury, Walter Breen, W. S. Bennett, Wm. M. Nalcooner, John Boyle, L. M. Harriman, C. W. Freede, Wm. Meserve, O. H. Beal, Geo. Joy, Geo. Elder.

The Mouse River Pickerel.

Those who know the habits of pickerel are inclined to the belief that there is a lake in the vicinity of Villard, on the Mouse river which has an outlet into that stream. These large game fish are but rarely found in shoal and narrow streams excepting during the spring time. Lakes are their natural and usual places of habitation, and to encounter them hundreds of miles from such a body of water in a narrow and sluggish current at this season of the year is regarded as good evidence of the existence of a lake in close proximity to where they are found. Probably if the explorations of the Hackett party, now in that section, were extended inland from the river, the natural home and spawning place of the pickerel which agitate the waters of the Mouse in such large numbers, would be discovered in the shape of a lake. While on the subject of the Mouse river pickerel, or Muskallunge, the TRIBUNE cannot refrain from referring to the condition of the fish. They are so fat as to render them hunchbacked and corpulent.

River News.

The water in the Missouri at this point has receded about two feet during the past week. This is attributed to the cold snap. The steamers at the levee, at least one or two of them, have caught on the bank, and careen in towards the channel. The Josephine particularly.

Chas. Wolfolk, who has been sick so long on the steamer Batchelder, came to town yesterday to make preparations for his trip to the Yellowstone river, to look after the transfer boat North Pacific No. 2, which is in that stream. He will have the craft repaired for next summer's business.

Capt. E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster, has been ordered to St. Louis, Mo., on business connected with the repairs of the Gen. Sherman. The Sherman, which will ply the waters of the upper Missouri during the coming boating season, is now on the docks at St. Louis. She will be reconstructed in grand style.

NEWS COMMENTS.

The prize fight which will take place near New Orleans, between Paddy Ryan and Sullivan, is attracting much attention among the sporting men throughout the country. It will be a bloody battle of gladiators.

The Superior division of the North Pacific railway is to have a station half way between Superior and North Pacific Junction. The station house and side track are already completed and have been named Douglas.

Dr. Wolff, health commissioner of Chicago, says that if the citizens of that metropolis will not protect themselves against small-pox by vaccination, that disease will be rampant there, and not a man, woman or child will be safe in that city.

Gen. Sherman thinks that sickness of the mild sort which requires rest and travel under full pay is too common in the ranks of the army, and directs the surgeons to be thorough in their investigations before granting invalid certificates.

The San Francisco grand jury last week inspected the theatres, churches and public halls of that city, to investigate their means of egress in case of panic by fire or other causes. With a single exception they find means of escape wholly inadequate.

LEWIS AND CLARK county, Montana, has a taxable valuation of \$3,709,387, upon which is levied a tax of twenty-six mills. Her outstanding indebtedness foots up \$110,000, which amount the citizens of that county now want to refund in order to reduce the interest from 10 to 7 per cent.

COL. HALE, of Deadwood, it is understood in the Hill, is the coming man for the United States marshalship of Dakota. The colonel was formerly a mine and stamp mill operator in the Hills. He is a man of vast experience, of uncommon business capacity, dignified, and every inch a man.

The old adage, "Murder will out," has just received another verification. Blanche Douglass, the woman who conspired with the Malley boys at New Haven, Conn., to seduce Jennie Cramer, which resulted in the death of the victim, has just confessed, giving the boys dead away.

The store robbers are abroad in Moorhead. On Wednesday night last they entered Peter Hanson's establishment in that town, and got away with over \$200 worth of goods. During a long exemption from raids of thieves, people always become too careless about their property being exposed. Thieves know this.

OSCAR WILDE says he would ask no higher earthly delight than to sit the livelong night on the doorstep of the house in which Sarah Bernhardt sleeps. The Norristown Herald hopes he may be accorded this privilege some night when the thermometer marks 40 degrees below zero. The fool-killer would be saved a job.

GAMBETTA has fallen. After a reign of only three months he was forced to resign. This proves two things: First, that French politics is at present panicky, and secondly, that Gambetta, who is able to wipe out any ministry that can be formed in France, does not possess the qualities to maintain one of his own selection.

BOSS KELLY seems to be politically stronger than the entire state of New York. He is still holding the legislature of that state in a deadlock. Disgraceful as the exhibition is, the consolatory thought remains that legislative deadlocks generally spare the state enough evil to requite the people for the lack of the good the legislature might do if regularly at work.

It seems odd to Bismarckers why eastern farmers will work hard year after year to reclaim worn out farming lands when they can come to Bismarck, take up one hundred and sixty acres of rich prairie, and improve it for less than it would cost them, in time and money, to reclaim the lands of their old, one horse ranches in the rocky districts of the eastern states.

"I AM willing to risk my reputation as a public man," wrote Edward Hine to the Liverpool Mercury, several years ago, "if the worst case of small-pox cannot be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of water, drank at intervals when cold, is a certain, never failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious lingerings."

A BILL is now before congress which gives every Indian a quarter section of land. This is well enough in its way, remarks the Chicago Tribune, but some arrangements should be made whereby two or three white families will be placed on each section, so that when the Indian desires some rational amusement he will not be obliged to travel four or five miles in order to find some one to sea'p. We have taken from the red man his beautiful land, and the least we can do is to give him a Norwegian immigrant to toy with now and then.

WESTERN MONTANA, it is said, abounds with wild mountain goats. Lieut. Cook and a friend recently visited the section inhabited by these goats and captured thirteen. They found the larger number in Bitter Root Mountains. The army officer intends to present his trophies to the Smithsonian Institute. The party corralled one large, handsome specimen

of a male goat in a crevice in the rocks, and had they been provided with a rope could easily have lassoed their game. None of the party was willing to tackle him, single-handed, however, and after watching his movements for a while he was shot.

Dr. Bliss and the other physicians who put in their time probing a pus channel in President Garfield's body, under the impression that it was the course of the assassin's bullet, have informed the congressional committee that they will present a statement of their services to the late president, but leaving the question of compensation with the committee. As these doctors did no more than an ordinary corps of nurses could have done, the value of their compensation should be estimated accordingly.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD is pushing his plan to civilize the Indians with a good deal of energy, and the measure possesses some merits. The bill contemplates a reduction of their reservations to reasonable limits, which should have been done long ago, and allots them lands in severalty. He took occasion recently, while before the house committee on Indian affairs, to recommend with much earnestness an increase of the salary of the commissioner of Indian affairs, and the appointment of an assistant commissioner to relieve him of routine drudgery, and enable him to devote more time to the investigation of important questions.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the young state of Nebraska, according to the census report leads the United States in the ratio of intelligence. Only 1.73 per centum of her population are illiterate. Ohio comes next, with only 2.71 per cent; Illinois is third, with 3.15 per cent of her population illiterate; then come in order New York, with a percentage of 3.38; Pennsylvania, 3.41; and Massachusetts, 3.44. The highest percentage of illiteracy is in South Carolina, where 33.32 per cent of the population cannot read, and where less than 45 cents per capita per year is expended for educational purposes.

Gov. EDWARDS, of the Fargo Argus, was interviewed by a reporter for the National Republican. The talk he had with the editor filled a column of that paper, from which we extract the following: Reporter—who will likely come up for delegate in the event of division? Gov. Edwards—"Oh, there will be no lack of material. There are a dozen men in the present delegation able to represent North Dakota satisfactorily. Judge Barnes, the chairman, has a large following; Governor Lounsberry; the editor of the oldest paper in the territory will be a strong candidate if he consents to run; Gov. Walsh, one of the leading republicans of Grand Forks county, would be hard to beat, and dozens of good men might be mentioned."

It would appear from the following dispatch that the Black Hills division delegation at Washington deviated a little from their instructions, and found time to do a little labor of love by working for the removal of Gov. Ordway. The telegram, it is claimed, was sent by "some of the prominent citizens" of Deadwood. Here it is: "The delegation from the Black Hills was not sent to Washington to make war on Gov. Ordway as dispatches indicate, but to work for division and admission. In the asking for the removal of Ordway, they not only exceed their instructions, but misrepresent the people of this section of Dakota." The expression, "the people," in the above dispatch should be accepted in the same sense as "we the citizens of England," in the tailors' proclamation, as Gov. Ordway has but a very limited political following in the hills.

New species of rascality are coming to the surface every day, and are so much smoother than the old dodges that have been practiced on a confiding world since memory out of time, as to challenge our admiration. The last swindle was successfully worked by Chas. Lewis, formerly a Miles City restaurant keeper, at St. Paul. This Miles City capitalist arrived at St. Paul the fore part of last week. He reported himself the owner of three hotels, one at Miles City and two at Helena, for which he wanted help. He succeeded in engaging a small army of waiters, chambermaids, cooks and bartenders, for whom he would procure free railroad transportation, but they must put up from \$3 to \$10 for their stage ride from the end of the track. They forked over the amounts. Having collected all he could, and borrowed from several parties on the strength of lavish orders for supplies, Lewis skipped out, leaving his dupes to mourn their loss.

The worst box that Skinfint English got in was when he consented to run for vice president on the democratic ticket a couple of years ago. He was nominated because he was rich, and it was calculated by the party that he would give up handsomely to secure the success of the ticket. He was worried nearly to death by delegations and committees for money, and when the canvass was over he congratulated himself that he still had money enough left to keep himself out of the poorhouse, but now a new source of trouble, growing out of his political contests, comes up to haunt him like a spavined nightmare. One Wm. D. Murphy, of Albany, N. Y., has sued him for \$1,180 for services rendered during the campaign, and has attached English's property in that state. Should Murphy win, who can tell how many other democratic politicians will rush to the courts with similar bills? English has renounced politics.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

A BOOM MEETING.

Sach Was the One Held Last Friday
by the Bismarck Chamber
of Commerce.

Nearly Fifteen Hundred Dollars Sub-
scribed to Advertise Bismarck and
the Surrounding Country.

The Recent Transactions in City Real
Estate Presaging an Early Boom
in the Metropolis.

A Through Short Line Between the
Oceans via the Missouri River
Bridge and Bismarck.

Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

A meeting of the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce was held Friday evening, and in response to the TRIBUNE's request that there be a full attendance the hall was well filled with live, energetic business men. After some miscellaneous business had been transacted, Mr. J. K. Wetherby, chairman of the committee on Immigration, presented the report of that committee, the purport of which was that money was needed to advertise this country and that any amount, from one to five thousand dollars judiciously used in advertising the Bismarck land district would bring excellent and satisfactory returns. The committee favored the issuing of a Chamber of Commerce edition of the Bismarck TRIBUNE and also the expending of several hundred dollars in foreign papers having a large circulation in the farming communities of the east. The report favored the idea of raising the funds by subscription, each subscriber to receive for every four dollars subscribed to the land one inch of advertising space in Chamber of Commerce edition of the TRIBUNE.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

was adopted and it was suggested that there being a goodly number of business men present in the Chamber it would be a fit place to begin work and the secretary was therefore instructed to draft a heading. The magnanimity of those present astonished even the most enthusiastic boomer. In less than five minutes about \$1,500 was subscribed, several subscribing \$100; others \$50 and some \$25. A special committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions and it will require but a glance at the list when the committee have finished their labors to decipher who of the business men of Bismarck are public spirited and interested in the city and county's welfare. No scheme was ever before devised that will result in so much good as the one which engaged the attention of the Chamber last evening, and it is to be hoped that the committee will meet with success corresponding with that of the Chamber at large last evening.

THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

will commence work immediately on the boom edition which will appear in about three weeks. It will be the most complete paper ever published in North Dakota. Typographically it will be a model of beauty. Fine tinted paper will be used and the illustrations will be of a high order of the engraver's art. Exhaustive articles will be prepared, setting forth the advantages of the Bismarck land district which contains about 25,000,000 acres of land, nearly all of which is open to settlement, and also the statements of various farmers as to what they have already done. The committee will be glad to receive suggestions and articles of interest from anyone, regarding this country and its capabilities, as it is desired to make this paper the most exhaustive ever published in Bismarck and a suitable sheet to be sent in answer to almost any inquiry of a would-be settler.

Advance in Bismarck Real Estate.

A day or two ago the TRIBUNE mentioned the fact that negotiations were pending for the sale of the lot, 37 1/2 feet front, on the corner of Main and Third streets, occupied by the Merchants hotel. The price asked was \$12,000, but the purchaser, thinking to reserve enough from that sum to defray the cost of removing the hotel building preparatory to the erection of an elegant three-story brick, offered only \$11,500, which was refused by Mr. Griffin. The middleman for the purchasing party or parties yesterday agreed to take the property at the figures asked, when he was coolly informed by the owner that the lot had gone up just \$1,000 during the time that intervened between the date of the first offer and that minute. The property could have been purchased yesterday for just an even \$13,000 cash, but the sum for which it

could be obtained to-morrow the Trib would not attempt to guess.

The above is a good illustration of the way city real estate is advancing in Bismarck. A month ago town lots began to change hands, and as the transfers increased prices went up, until now it would appear the boom is assuming solid shape and will reach the panicky altitude about May 1. The foundation upon which to base an advance in city real estate is good. Everything indicates approaching flush times and a healthy development in the metropolis. Many substantial improvements have been projected, and will be built in the spring. Probably the one particular point that induces Mr. Griffin to retain the lot in question is the fact that on the opposite corner will be erected a three story brick, 50x100 feet, immediately upon the opening of spring, thus giving two substantial brick corners to that vicinity. Or perhaps his experience with that identical lot during the past eighteen months has something to do in inducing him to hold on to it for the present. The amount of rent which has been received from the property and the difference in the price for which he could have sold it a year and a half ago and that he refused yesterday, stands him in pocket the snug sum of \$10,000.

These facts serve to show the advance in real estate in Bismarck, and an advance in real estate is indicative of good times coming.

Grasses in the Mouse River Valley.

One of the numerous letters which have recently been received in Bismarck making inquiries regarding the Mouse river country, contains this paragraph:

"Tell me the character of the grasses of the valley of the Mouse, and it will be sufficient for me to base my opinion as to the desirability of the soil and climate.

The TRIBUNE, according to the most reliable knowledge to be obtained, will furnish the information asked for by the writer of the paragraph quoted. The soil is represented as a dark, deep loam, which has been fattened and enriched by the natural ingredient created each season by the growth and decay of vegetable matter—the grasses which grow so rank and tender on its surface. The sandy character of the soil gives its vegetable production early maturity and luxuriant growth.

It is an admitted fact that Dakota is the finest land in the world for stock growing. Even southern bred cattle fatten and flourish throughout the year on nothing but the grasses of its ranges and valleys for food. It stands prominent among all other countries as the best for the production of grasses.

In this connection the TRIBUNE would refer to another fact abundantly demonstrated, that the grasses are found in perfection only in northern and cold regions. This is an indisputable proposition; hence the grasses in the valley of the Mouse river are naturally superior to the grass in the southern sections of the territory. The wild grasses of that country are of many varieties. In the valleys the blue joint flourishes, and on the uplands or ranges the grama, or buffalo grass grows in profusion. Both of these varieties are the best known. They are more nutritious than any of the tame grasses. They mature and cure on the ground where they grow. When cut they shrink much less in curing for hay. Horses that feed upon these grasses never have the heaves, and those that have contracted this ailment in the states are cured by feeding upon the wild fodder of our prairies. In appearance the hay is green and smells sweeter than the tame article, and is free of dust. On the whole, the grasses in the Mouse river region are of a quality exceeding even the superior grasses of other districts in this land of superior grasses.

North Dakota Coal in Base Burners.

C. T. Hobart, superintendent of the Dakota division of the North Pacific railroad, has forwarded, according to the Minneapolis Tribune, to General Manager Haupt a letter from John M. Dennett, manager of the Oriska elevator, which gives great hope that the lignite coal of Dakota, Manitoba and Montana, which has been found in inexhaustible quantities within a convenient distance of their main line of the North Pacific, will be early brought into common use, at least, for heating purposes throughout North Dakota, where fuel is scarce. Dr. Dennett's letter runs as follows:

We have discovered new properties in Dakota coal. Last October I brought a car load in which was considerable that was very fine and therefore, thought to be worthless, for this coal when exposed slacks and crumbles. Some of this fine coal being in a scuttle which a lady wished to clean; she emptied it into a brilliant self-feeding base burner. The result was a quick, hot fire. We have since fully and most carefully tested this fine coal, and while it is impossible to make an exact statement of results it can place it in comparison as worth three-quarters as much as nut coal from the east. Fill your "Crown Jewel" to-night with this fine coal and to-morrow morning you will have a better fire than if it had been filled with hard coal. Now let some one make us a self-feeding base burner, without covering it with nickel plate, and the cheap heating of Dakota is assured.

Through Connection via Bismarck.

The probabilities of a short through line of rail between the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard, by way of the Missouri bridge and Bismarck, during the present season are not by any means limited. The Helena Herald, in referring to the work in the mountain district of that territory, says the North Pacific

graders have been withdrawn from Silver Bow canon, and all work on the contemplated branch line has ceased. The Utah & Northern will proceed with such work in the canon as the weather will permit; and in the spring will rapidly advance its grade and track to the mouth of the Little Blackfoot. From Silver Bow down to the North Pacific junction, a distance of thirty-eight miles, the roadbed will be of standard width, and a heavy three railed track laid. Should the North Pacific be able to obtain for itself the delivery of the twenty thousand tons of rails desired, the Herald thinks the company's track could be advanced from the Little Blackfoot to a connection with the western end at Missoula. This would secure this year through connections over the North Pacific, Utah & Northern and Union Pacific roads between San Francisco and New York.

They Are Already Coming.

There are several parties in Bismarck at present en route to the Fort Maginnis gold and silver mines. They intend to remain here until the season advances somewhat more towards spring. During an interview with one of these stampedees last evening the TRIBUNE gained some additional information regarding the Maginnis mines that will prove of general public interest. The more that is learned of that new Eldorado the more firmly the TRIBUNE becomes confirmed in its opinion of the richness of that district. The first definite knowledge ascertained by the TRIBUNE, related only to the silver camp there. The facts were obtained from one of the galena mine owners in that camp, who evidently had no desire to advertise rival property, and consequently our information of gold quartz and placer in that country has been accumulated since. The diggings were not discovered in time last season to determine their extent and richness. The scarcity of water for sluicing purposes can be had only during the spring months, and as the presence of the precious stuff was not discovered until June, the miners have been unable to determine the wealth of the ground by washing the gravel. They have, however, panned down to bed rock in many places and are warranted by the result of their pan prospects to estimate some of the gulches as "\$20 diggings," and others from \$5 and upwards. They intend to get everything in working order this winter, and as soon as the rivulets and rills break loose in the spring go for the "pay streaks" with all their might.

A Mighty Lively Showing.

The TRIBUNE has become irrevocably confirmed in the opinion that this is a prolific country. It believes that our exhilarating atmosphere is a great stimulant to man's vitality; restoring the destroyed powers of procreation to superannuated mankind after a brief residence in Bismarck. In substantiation of the TRIBUNE's belief, the record of Dr. Bentley's work for the week ending last evening, is given as follows:

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Meek, a son.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Erickson, a son.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. McNally, a son.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Kerns, a daughter.
This is the record of only one of our local physicians, and such a showing for a population of 3,000 is not to be sneezed at.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York city.

Wanted—to purchase tree claims. Apply at furniture store near postoffice. J. R. SIMONS.
33-44

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

Will mail FREE their Catalogue for 1892, containing a full descriptive Price-List of Flower, Field and Garden

SEEDS

Bulbs, Ornamental Grasses, and Immortelles, Gladioli, Lilies, Roses, Plants, Garden Implements, Beautifully Illustrated. Over 100 pages. Address ROCHESTER, N.Y. & CHICAGO, ILL. 179-183 East Main St. 200-206 Randolph St.

Views of the YELLOWSTONE, Bad Lands, BLACK HILLS

and Upper Missouri, including all points of interest on the line of the North Pacific Railroad, published by F. JAY HAYNES, Official Photographer N. P. R. R., Fargo, D. T. Catalogues free.

STEELE-STEEL

COUNTY SEAT KIDDER COUNTY

[43 miles east of Bismarck.]

BARGAINS IN TOWN LOTS

First come will get the best lots

Prices range from \$10 to 75

Special inducements offered to parties wishing to build.

Call on or address,

M. H. JEWELL,
Bismarck

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility. Directions in eleven languages. A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most sceptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth. PRICE, \$1.00. TRIAL SIZE, 10 Cents. FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by PETERSON, VERDER & Co.

Garden Seeds!

Nursery Trees Catalogues Free. Names Wanted. Glass Seeds.

Flower Seeds!

WYMAN ELLIOTT, City Market, Minneapolis, Minn.

ALYON & HEALY State & Monroe Sts., Chicago. Will send prepaid to any address their BAND CATALOGUE, containing 200 pages of descriptions of Instruments, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pongons, Epaulettes, Top-Lamps, Suspenders, Drum Major's Sticks, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes Instruction and Exercises for Amateurs, Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.

ELECTRIC YOUTHFUL VIGOR, Lost Energy, Nervous Debility, Last Hope, Indiscretion in Youth positively cured. Rubber goods

2 for \$1 or \$4 per doz. Send stamp for circular. Dr. JAMES, 304 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a drug-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medical in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For Dizziness, Rush of Blood in the Head, tendency to Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Pimples and Blotches, Scrofulous Humors and Sores, Tetters, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine as one of the greatest of blessings.

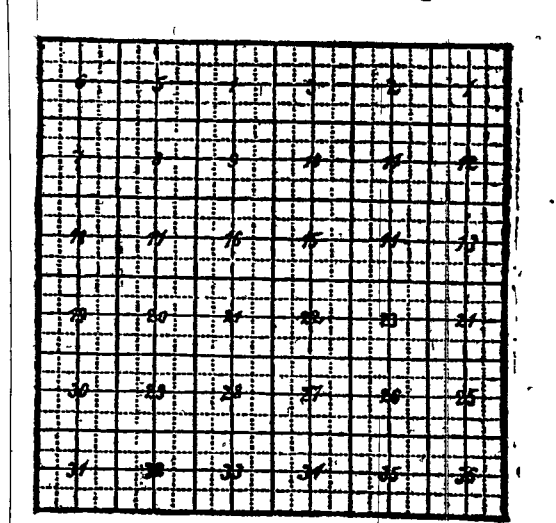
MRS. MARTIN, Cleveland, O. Sold by all druggists and everywhere at \$1 per bottle. HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs, Cleveland, O. NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, Wholesale Ag'ts, St. Paul, Minn.

IMPORTANT!

TO Real Estate Dealers, Farmers and Others.

Farmers should carry in their pockets a township plat, showing who owns the land adjoining them, and for other important reasons, as relative distance to railroad, location of roads, etc. Streams and hills can be marked on the plat, and a complete map made. Real estate dealers should send a plat in answer to every inquiry about certain townships, marking what is taken, and giving a birdseye view of surrounding tracts of land.

Section.....Township.....Range.....



Send Ten Cents

To the TRIBUNE, Bismarck, and get one dozen of the above plats, printed on hard paper. Size of plats, 6x6, or four times the size of the above.

The People of DAKOTA

And of the whole Northwest, who contemplate visiting Chicago and the East, and who desire to travel over the BEST ROUTE, should purchase tickets over the

C. ST. P. M. & O. RY.

This route, through Elroy and Madison, Wisconsin, forms the only through line from

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL To Chicago,

That runs passenger trains through without change with Pullman Palace Sleepers on all express trains. Also remember that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y is the

ONLY LINE

Running through trains between

ST. PAUL & COUNCIL BLUFFS,

With Sleeping Cars through without change to Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City. Tickets over all lines of the C. St. P. M. & O. R'y can be secured from any ticket agent in the Northwest, and at the Company's offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

When going to Chicago and the East, ask for tickets through Elroy and Madison, and when going to Yankton, Omaha, Kansas City and the Southwest, ask for tickets through Sioux City, and you will have the satisfaction of riding over one of the best roads in the United States, and that road is the

C. ST. P. M. & O. F. B. CLARKE. T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Ag't, Gen'l Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.

WALTER MANN, Pres. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Cash'r St. Paul, Minn. Bismarck, D. T.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BISMARCK, DAKOTA

Paid up Capital \$50,000

DIRECTORS: WALTER MANN, G. H. FAIRCHILD, H. B. PORTER, ASA FISHER, DAN EISENBERG.

Correspondence: American Exchange Nat. Bank, New York. First National Bank, Chicago. Merchants Nat. Bank, St. Paul.

Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Interest on Time Deposits. Drafts on Europe.

Ocean Steamship Tickets

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., January 20, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereon on Monday, the 20th day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., under act of May 27, 1878, viz:

Norman Falconer, Homestead entry No. 99 for the west 1/4, of northeast 1/4, and lots 9 and 10, section 34 township 138, north range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Robert Macomber, Thomas Gilbert, George Hay and Henry Salisbury, all of Burleigh county, D. T., Postoffice address, Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register.

Seeds

We send our Illustrated Catalogue of "Everything for the Garden," FREE, on application

PETER HENDERSON & CO.

We have advantages as Seedsmen of which we wish to tell the public. Thirty years experience as PRACTICAL MARKER GARDENERS AND FLORISTS, gives us such knowledge as to enable us to judge not only what are the best kinds for Fruit, Flower or Vegetable crops (whether for Private or Commercial Gardening), but also to thoroughly test the quality of all Seeds and Plants. Our Greenhouses and Frames in Jersey City, are the largest in America, covering upwards of four acres, and in glass, employing an average of seventy men throughout the year.

Plants

35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE METROPOLIS

News from the Maginnis Mines.

Robert Roberts returned from Miles City Tuesday. While there he met Jack Kale, a former resident of Bismarck and afterwards a Black Hills miner, who had just come in from the Fort Maginnis mines. He assured Mr. Roberts that the mines in the new district were, in his estimation, the best he had ever struck. The agricultural features of that region, he said, were also in keeping with the mineral prospects there. Mr. Kale visited Miles to purchase supplies for the new camp. He bought six teams, loaded them and started on his return to the diggings immediately. He had in his possession specimens of gold quartz from a number of the leads at Maginnis, all of them showing free gold, and some of them wire gold in profusion. These samples were obtained from top rock, as none of the mines have yet been developed to the extent of a hundred feet. Mr. Kale, who is abundantly competent to judge of the value and merits of a mineral country, is enthusiastic in his praise of the prospective wealth of the Maginnis district. He is sanguine of its undeveloped richness, and has cast his future in the new Eldorado.

What the gold seekers, after becoming satisfied of the mineral bearing character of the region to which they desire to stampede, are most anxious to ascertain is the nearest, cheapest and best route, and the nearest and best outfitting point. This is the information they seek after concluding to emigrate. Therefore the TRIBUNE would state that from the east, northeast and south there is but one quick route, and that is by the North Pacific railroad to Bismarck. But during the summer they can come up by Missouri river steamers. From Bismarck there are two routes: by railroad to Glendive or Miles City, and from those points overland by wagon, horseback or on foot. The other route, and the one that in all probabilities will be taken by the great bulk of the stampede is by way of the Missouri river to the mouth of the Little Rocky, about ten miles above the town of Carroll. The distance from Glendive overland to the mines is reported to be 250 miles, and from Miles City 300 miles, but from the point of disembarkation on the upper Missouri it is only thirty-five miles. That is also the nearest point to the Barker district, being only sixty-five miles. Last season Col. Clendenin shipped a large smelter by this route.

All the necessary supplies for a prospecting tour of the new gold fields can be obtained in Bismarck. The cost of transportation by steamers from here to the landing at the Little Rocky will be from \$5 to \$30. The former being the probable cost for deck passage and the latter for cabin accommodations. After reaching their destination on the Big Muddy, the overland journey, which is the part of the route that should always be duly considered, can be made in a day by a good pedestrian, and in much less time by the coaches that will be put on the road in time to accommodate the travel that has already begun to move towards that coming center of excitement. There are now sixteen steamers lying at the levee that will start up the river at the opening of navigation, which will be about the middle of March.

It Began at Fort Meade, D. T.

The temperance reformers are now getting in their work on in the army. The liquor traffic at the sutler stores has been abolished. Orders have also been issued prohibiting the use of the fluid at the officers' club rooms. The beginning of this reform originated at Fort Meade, in the Black Hills. During the Reno trial the Deadwood Times sent a reporter to that post to keep it informed regarding the trial. He was insulted in some way by the post trader, or some one of the attaches of that establishment, and at once wrote up and published the retail liquor traffic at Fort Meade, detailing the demoralization it created among the enlisted men and officers. This article was followed up by others until Gen. Sturgis, the commandant of Meade, took cognizance of the abuses complained of by the Times man, and soon after the matter arrested the attention of the government at Washington, when the work of abolishing the liquor traffic at military posts began. As a substitute for stimulants a movement is now on foot for the establishment at the different posts in the department of Dakota, of the "coffee canteen," where an enlisted man can obtain a cup of coffee and a sandwich at a little more than the actual cost of the material. The idea is to provide a cheap substitute for alcoholic liquors. The experiment was tried in March, 1881, at Fort Keogh, M. T. It is proposed that the institution be under the supervision of the post treasurer, with an enlisted man in charge who shall divide with his assistants whatever profits accrue.

This coffee racket will work well in enough until the novelty of the thing wears off, then the men who have tasted the insane beverage will begin manuevers looking to an evasion of the order, and they will succeed. There has been in the past more ingenuity displayed by men aching for their "tods," than by any other class of the human family, and this will be the case in the future. It will be as impossible to banish liquor from the military posts on the frontier as it is to make

a Fargo man understand that North Dakota is not embraced within the corporate limits of that village.

Facts for Eastern Emigrants.

The gentlemen now in Bismarck from the eastern states, in quest of land upon which to build new homes for themselves, are all infatuated with our climate. The impression has taken lodgment in the eastern mind that Bismarck is located in a storm belt; that this is a blizzard disfigured region, when, in fact, nothing is farther from the truth. That we enjoy an occasional blizzard is an indisputable proposition. All prairie countries are subject to these eccentricities of nature, yet this country is exempt from deep snows and high winds—the principle ingredients of a blizzard—to a greater extent than other portions of the west. While Fargo and other sections further east are at this writing buried in snow, the streets of Bismarck are dusty; the sun is beaming from an unclouded sky, and the air is stirred by a warm, gentle chinook, as invigorating, exhilarating and salubrious as the most cranky invalid could desire. It is a great mistake, too, of which the eastern mind should be disabused, that our blizzards are of a character fatal to stock or excruciatingly disagreeable to man. They occur so infrequently here as to be regarded merely spice to our winter experience. No stock, with anything like proper care, even suffer to any great extent from the effects of these storms. There is another feature of this climate in this region which renders it, on the whole, superior to and more desirable than the stagnant, damp atmosphere of the eastern states—its dryness. With the thermometer ten, or even twenty degrees below zero the temperature is not half as pinching or killing as a zero wave in the moister air of the lower states. Last winter, when the storm king rioted all over the land, blocking railroads and putting an embargo on things in general, this region was comparatively free of snow; the wind upon but three or four brief occasions assumed the dignity of blizzard strength, and the North Pacific railroad never missed a train into Bismarck. If there is anything disagreeable about such a climate, we would be pleased to have some kicker inform us of the peculiar characteristics of a more desirable climate.

A Surprise Party Last Evening.

Mr. M. P. Slattery and family were the recipients Wednesday night of a pleasant surprise. A goodly number of their friends met and in solid phalanx took possession of his pleasant domicile, and held it until old morpheus apprised the jolly surprisers of the wee sma' hours by sitting down on their eyelids. The evening was spent in rollicking fun and unrestrained enjoyment, as such occasions always are. All the good things of earth obtainable in this section, to cheer and stimulate the inner man, were served in prodigious abundance, and everyone went home feeling that it was good to have been there. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Marsh and daughter, Mabel, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Malloy and Miss Stack, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gannon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Logan, Mr. C. Peterson and Miss Emma Lowrey, Mr. F. Day and Miss Tully, Mr. T. Johnson and Miss Gager, Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick, Mr. Joe Eastwood and Miss Harty, Mr. Leopold and Miss Madison, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Hamilton and Miss Ella Marshall, Mr. H. McCourt and May Carroll, Mr. James Garvey and Miss Barclay, Mr. S. D. Tabor and Miss Delia Hallinan, Mr. D. T. Curran and Miss Mary Lyons, Mr. J. Halloran and lady, Mr. C. Hawley and Miss Nichols, Mr. Jesse McGee and Miss Gilmore, Mr. W. Brainerd and lady, Mr. Fred McIntire and Miss Flora Marwarden, Mr. David Dinon, Mr. Wm. Berry, Mr. Benjamin Forster and Miss O'Rourke.

What It All Means.

Everything is indicative of an unusual season of prosperity for Bismarck and this section of the territory. Land hunters and men in quest of business locations are coming in weeks earlier than in former years. The "oldest inhabitant" declares that never since his advent into Bismarck has he seen so much building activity during midwinter as at present, and that the number of solid and costly city improvements in contemplation are beyond anything he hoped to see for ten years yet to come. The advance in real estate, a sure precursor of an approaching boom, is active and strong. There is that indescribable something in the very air that gives buoyancy to the spirits and assures the men who have watched and wintered here on the shores of the Missouri for years that the boom is coming, and that they have not suffered in vain. From every quarter of our broad land letters are pouring in, asking for information about this city and country. The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce receives large bundles of letters daily from men who are either getting ready to emigrate to Bismarck or desire answers to certain questions before determining their course. All this simply indicates that the first low wave of the boom wave, that will soon roll in, has reached us.

They Continue to Come to Bismarck.

During the holiday season S. B. Lawrence, of New Sharon, Ia., arrived here on a land and business location hunting trip. He was so well satisfied with Bismarck and vicinity that he purchased three quarter sections near town. Upon returning to his old home in

Iowa he pictured the features of this country, and the desirable geographical situation of Bismarck, in such bright colors, and with such persistent enthusiasm as to infect a number of his business friends there with the Bismarck fever. Mr. T. S. Thompson, who arrived by last evening's west-bound train, and is now at the Merchants, was one of the victims of Mr. Lawrence's enthusiasm, and came out here as the agent for the converts referred to. It was agreed that Mr. Thompson's decision regarding Bismarck and vicinity should determine them in the matter of removing out here. He has't as yet seen much of the city or surrounding country, but says he is much more favorably impressed than he had any idea he could be, and he should decide for himself, at least, to locate here. Mr. Thompson has the outward appearance of the kind of men we want in Bismarck. He informed the TRIBUNE that Mr. Lawrence had sold all his property in Iowa, and would move, bag, baggage and a 2-20 trotting horse, out here during the present month.

Another Railroad to the Park.

A project for the building of another railroad into the National Park is now under way, and the TRIBUNE learns that sufficient stock has been subscribed to insure the success of the enterprise. The road will be run from some point on the Utah & Northern, but it has not yet been decided from what particular point the new road will start—it has the choice of two routes—one by way of Ruby valley, another by the way of Jefferson canyon. The men having this enterprise in charge, style themselves the Montana Railway Company. They opened their stock books in Madison, M. T., a few days ago, and secured \$600,000 in one day. A meeting of the stockholders will be held in Butte on the 21st inst., for the purpose of electing a board of directors, after which the work of surveying will be begun as soon as possible. The building of this road will give an immense impetus to all the industries of Madison county.

Good Enough.

Mr. Ed. Sloan has concluded that the proper thing has not been done to seekers after land at Bismarck, and proposes hereafter to devote his time and team in showing all parties all the vacant government lands adjacent to this point. Mr. Sloan is perfectly familiar with every foot of land within a radius of one hundred miles of Bismarck, and will gladly volunteer the services of himself and team for from one to ten days at any time. As he has a deep interest in the early settlement of the country around Bismarck, and will do all in his power to push things. A few days since he piloted parties from Pennsylvania over the country, and feels quite confident that about seventy-five families from that state will arrive about May first and settle near Bismarck, possibly a little north of Apple Creek.

The Dance Last Evening.

The dance at the Merchants last evening, while not so largely attended as it could have been desired by the management, was one of the pleasantest social gatherings of the winter. Nothing occurred to mar the perfect enjoyment of the party. While looking at this giddy throng of youth and beauty, whirling amid a tremor of voluptuous music through the mazy bewilderment of the waltz, the weight of years and all the earthborn turbulence which they bring, sat pretty heavily on our friend Marsh, and he sighed to be a boy again, but fortified in those virtues which make an old man happy, we only noted that the young ladies of Bismarck, and they were well represented at the ball last evening, were on the whole, uncommonly pretty and graceful.

The Firemen's Dance.

The fire laddies of Bismarck have decided to give their first ball of the winter season on the 22d inst., Washington's birthday. The entertainment will be given at the Merchants hotel, and it is the purpose of the managers to get up a dance that will eclipse any previous efforts in this line of amusement ever enjoyed in Bismarck. The firemen of this city never do anything by halves, especially in the dancing line, and in this instance they calculate to outdo even themselves. No pains nor expense will be spared in the preparation for the social occasion, and if it does not prove to be the ne plus ultra torchlight event of the year in Bismarck, we're no prophet.

Local Items.

Ladies' night at the Howard Athenaeum tonight.

A colony of Vermonters will soon put in an appearance.

The TRIBUNE is issued as a seven column paper Sundays.

The Hassons will probably delight a Mandan audience next Tuesday night.

The town of Glendive is being extensively advertised in the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Yesterday was the warmest day of the season, and to-day will be equally pleasant. Mr. Philbrick, an old timer in this section, died in the hospital at Fort Yates, Tuesday.

The chinook yesterday drew the moisture out of the ground and somewhat animated the grass roots.

A new bill was presented at the opera house last night, and will be run for a few

days, entitled the Missourian. It is a slashing good piece and worth double the price of admission.

Capt Braithwait, one of the owners of the steam ferry Undine, will remove to Bismarck with his family next spring.

A gentleman who made a visit to Don Stevenson's ranch says the cattle along the route are fat, sleek and frisky.

The Kirkendall residence, in the western section of Bismarck, has been purchased by Mrs. Easton. Consideration, \$1,500.

In some towns it is necessary to remind the citizens when Sunday comes around, but not so in Bismarck. The citizens of this city are a God-fearing people.

John Warn informs us that a switch is to be put in at the Warnon coal banks, and that his town is on the eve of a boom. He offers a whole block to some crank who will start a newspaper there. No summer coon need apply.

The teachers and pupils of the public schools will be glad to welcome all who will favor them with their presence to-morrow afternoon to listen to review exercise and recitation, given by the scholars of the different department.

A numerously attended citizen's meeting was held at McLean & Macnider's store last evening. The purpose of the gathering was to devise some plan by which to effect an equalization of county taxes. The necessary arrangements looking to this end were made.

The many Black Hills friends of F. W. McKinney, formerly connected with the Merchants National Bank of Deadwood, will be pleased to learn of his promotion to the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Bismarck, and will regard it as a worthy promotion.

A registered letter from Stickney, D. T. passed through the St. Paul postoffice Wednesday, directed to the sheriff of Washington, D. C., containing a hangman's loop, with an attached note containing the following inscription: "For C. Guiteau, from the citizens of Stickney, D. T."

At a meeting of the directors of the First National Bank of Bismarck, on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers of that institution for the ensuing year: President, G. H. Fairchild; vice-president, Asa F. Her; cashier, W. A. Dillon; assistant cashier, F. W. McKinney.

The Minneapolis Tribune says that for the first and only time this year the North Pacific had to bring out the snow plow last week to clear a portion of the track in Dakota, which caused a delay of not over thirty minutes to the train. We would add that North Dakota is not a blizzard cursed region. Last winter while railroads in other sections of the country were snow blocked for months at a time, the North Pacific never missed a train.

Geo. W. Cross, superintendent of the transportation of the North Pacific, has issued a circular referring to the appointment of Frank H. Elvidge as fuel agent of the company, with headquarters at Brainerd, and notifying all concerned that all matters relating to the receipt and distribution of fuel, including the supply of settlers, will be transacted through Mr. Elvidge's office—the one exception being that purchasers of fuel will continue to be made by the purchasing agent.

Thos. A. Foster, of Bradford, Ill., has initiated a contest in the United States land office in this city, against Richard Graham's claim on section 12, township 138, range 79. Mr. Graham, the TRIBUNE is informed, has abandoned this claim and left the country. Mr. Foster, who is a practical farmer and a man of means, intends to bring his family out here at once and occupy and improve the land described. These are the kind of grangers we need. They are desirable in any country.

Superintendent Hobart is testing the Ely mine (Dakota) coal in his base burner. He recently wrote to a Minneapolis paper as follows: "Yesterday with a high wind and usually low temperature, the room was perfectly warmed with the consumption of between four and five scuttles of coal in the 24 hours. The same amount of the best Pennsylvania coal has often been consumed under like circumstances, showing a saving of at least 55 per cent. when the difference in cost and weight is taken into account."

The prize cakes which were raffled off at the Catholic oyster supper Wednesday evening, each of which contained a valuable gold ring, were won by Miss Harty, the holder of ticket number thirteen and Miss Gertrude Sweet, who held the lucky number of thirty-one. It will be observed that these numbers contain the same figures, and seem to substantiate the superstition prevalent among gamblers and cranks that odd numbers, and especially thirteen and thirty-one are the luckiest. Some persons will not occupy a room at a hotel unless it is numbered thirteen.

He Gets Another Farm.

Thomas A. Foster, of Bradford, Ill., who initiated a contest in the United States land office in this city, on Richard Graham's claim, as stated in a previous issue of the TRIBUNE, yesterday purchased Robert Macnider's farm, lying about two miles from Bismarck. The amount paid for the property, \$1,600 cash, is regarded as dirt cheap, owing to the location of the land. Mr. Foster is desirous of

gobbling up all such offers, and is ready to buy a dozen farms in this vicinity at such correspondingly low figures. He has many friends back at his old home in Illinois who will take them off his hands.

"Wild Bill's" Remains.

The remains of a child which was buried twenty years ago were removed from a cemetery and placed by the grave of its father, Meredith Kerdick, a promising lawyer of the south who was killed in the confederate service. On taking the plate from the top of the metallic coffin, through the glass the child was seen with every feature just as perfect as the day it was put in the grave. In its hand was the little bouquet of flowers which was put there upon its burial day, perfectly preserved. Its cheeks were slightly more florid than when buried. The child was not buried until three days after death, and was then brought from Fayetteville for interment.—Portland (Oregon) Polaris.

The petrification of the human remains is not a very common occurrence, still it is a fact. The body of Wild Bill who was killed by Jack McCall at Deadwood, Black Hills, in 1876, were buried in the old cemetery at that place and two years afterward removed to new burial grounds further out of town. Upon removing the coffin lid his remains were found solidified, with features as perfect as the day upon which the funeral occurred. Upon this discovery being made many residents of Deadwood, among the number the writer, viewed the remains. At the time of Wild Bill's murder his avoirdupois was about 175 pounds, but at the time of the removal of the remains they were estimated by those who assisted in the work at not less than 450 pounds. It required a dozen men to lift the coffin from its resting place. For a long time after the transfer was made a guard was kept over the new grave to prevent it from being robbed of its petrified inhabitant.

Railroad Items.

Over 200 cars of iron were forwarded to the end of the North Pacific track this side of Miles City last week.

The North Pacific track layers have reached Piety Flat. Forsythe, a new town, will be established there.

A patent apparatus for tracklaying is now being tried on the other side of Miles City and gives great satisfaction.

Over 200 men are working on Broadwater, Hubbell & Co.'s North Pacific tie contract. They average 3,500 ties per day.

It was recently reported that grading and tracklaying on the Eastern Montana division of the North Pacific had been ordered stopped. The report was unfounded.

It does not seem that the bluff made at the railroad surveyors by the Flatheads had much effect. The 'Missourian' states that Engineer Hamilton's party are prosecuting their work of locating the line across the reservation, just as if no hitch from the Indians had ever occurred.

Personal.

I can be engaged on or before April 1 as foreman or can take full charge; am a practical bricklayer and builder, also well posted in working at detail plans and general construction. City reference of twenty years' standing given if desired. Address Thomas C. Tyrrell, Clarke, Burleigh county, D. T.

FREE!

Dadies, send us the names of twenty-five of your lady acquaintances, and we will send you in return a set of beautiful chromo lithographed cards, entitled

WORDS OF CHEER.

Each card has inscribed on it a short text from the sacred scriptures, with a specially appropriate decoration. For rewards to Sunday school scholars they are unsurpassed.

We shall forward to each of the ladies whose names you send us a copy of our latest publication, entitled

"Shopping in New York"

You will do your friends a service and earn a handsome premium at the same time.

Ehrich Bros.,

Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, New York. — 35-38

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., February 1, 1882.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Thomas A. Foster against Richard Graham for abandoning his homestead entry No. 222, dated November 15, 1880, upon the north-east quarter of section 12, township 138 north, range 79 west, in Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of May, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
EDWARD M. CROWN, Receiver.

TERritory of DAKOTA, in district court, county of Burleigh, ss., in third judicial district court. David Stewart, plaintiff, vs. J. W. Montague, defendant. Summons. The territory of Dakota sends greeting to J. W. Montague, defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Burleigh, D. T., on the 1st day of February, 1882, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Bismarck, in said county, within thirty days from the date of the service of the summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. Dated at Bismarck this 24th day of January, 1882.
DAVID STEWART,
Plaintiff, Bismarck, D. T.